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No. 16,623 號三十二百六十六萬壹第 日三十月六潤年三統宣 HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 7th, 1911. 一拜禮 號七月八年一十百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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[a30-5]

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[a1351]

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[a798]

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[a565]

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Hongkong 16th June, 1911

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No. 1	510 ft.	77 ft.	26 ft.
No. 2	350 ft.	53 ft.	24 ft.
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Lifting Power	7,000 Tons.	12,000 Tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	460 Feet	580 Feet
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[a761]

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Hongkong, 12th April, 1911.

[a591]

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[a25]

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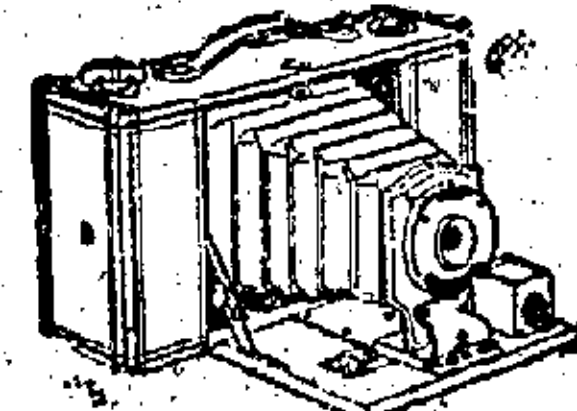
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[a939]



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TELEPHONE No. 197.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "COMFORT,"
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [a43]

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Fine View of the Harbour.
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Apply to—MRS. F. W. WATTS,
"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a32]

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Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [a408]

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Hongkong, 21st September, 1906. [a478]

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[25]

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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only. No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 7th, 1911.

WITHIN the past few months we have seen two Colonial Secretaries in the Crown Colonies of the Far East promoted to Governorships. The first instance occurred in our own Colony when Sir HENRY MAY, whose whole career has been spent in the Civil Service of this Colony, received promotion to the Governorship of the Fiji Islands. Within the past week we have learnt of the promotion of Sir ARTHUR YOUNG, Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements, to be the Governor of that Colony and High Commissioner of the Federated Malay States. One would suppose that capable officers in the Civil Service had every right to expect that meritorious service will lead to the highest rewards that the Service offers. But it seems that it is not so. A Major in the Royal Engineers, whose whole career has been spent in military service, has just been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Mauritius, and we notice that Mr. GERSHOM STEWART, M.P., in the House of Commons last month, very pertinently inquired of the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies whether this appointment was caused by a lack of officials in the Colonial Service of sufficient character and ability to fill the appointment. Colonel SEELY, in reply, said: "After most careful consideration the Secretary of State for the Colonies recommended to his Majesty an officer whom he considers in all respects fitted for a very difficult and responsible

post. It must be understood that a Governorship lies quite outside of the ordinary course of promotion in the Colonial Service." Mr. GERSHOM STEWART thereupon further inquired whether the Colonial Office had considered the intense disappointment that would be caused by outside appointments of this sort, and the discouragement it is to young and able men entering a Department, where seniority counts for a little? Colonel SEELY's reply to this was that he would represent what the hon. member had suggested to the Secretary of the Colonies. It is to be hoped in the interests of the general efficiency of the Civil Service that the representation will receive the consideration it deserves. A Governorship ought not to be "quite outside the ordinary course of promotion in the Civil Service." Quite recently there has been published in the *Official Gazette* of the Eastern Crown Colonies a warning to civil servants against seeking promotion by bringing influence to bear on Members of Parliament and others at Home, as a means of bringing their service to the notice of the Secretary of State with a view to consideration for promotion. The letter of the Under Secretary of State added: "Arrangements are in existence in this office which ensure due consideration of the claims of all suitable officers on the occurrence of vacancies in the service." That, of course, is as it should be, but when such appointments are made as the one at Mauritius, to which Mr. GERSHOM STEWART called attention, it gives one furiously to think how the claims of a military officer of the rank of major can come before the Secretary of State for the Colonies for appointment to a Colonial Governorship, except by the kind of outside influence which is so strongly condemned in the Under Secretary's recent cautionary letter. The officer may make an excellent Governor, as other military officers we could name have done, but all the same the principle of regarding Governorships as lying quite outside of the ordinary course of promotion in the Civil Service is manifestly wrong. It is distinctly discouraging to able young men in the Service to be told this by the Under Secretary of State. Why should such appointments be considered as outside the ordinary course of promotion? The Colonial Office entrusts Colonial Secretaries with the responsibility of administering the Government in the absence of a Governor on leave, and surely such men, who as a rule have spent the whole of their career in the Civil Service, ought to possess the best possible qualifications for Governorships and the highest claims to promotion.

The plague return on Saturday was marked "nil."

The French Mail of the 5th July was delivered in London on the 4th August.

Frank Ellis' Circus, after a successful season in Mexico, has returned to Hongkong, and will open for one week only at the Victoria Skating Rink. The management announces that every evening a programme will be presented which will be unsurpassed for its brilliancy.

The unfavourable weather conditions prevailing on Saturday necessitated the postponement of the variety entertainment which was to have been held at Mt. Austin Barracks on that evening. The entertainment will be held tomorrow evening, starting at 9.15 o'clock.

Returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in Hongkong during the month ending 31st July, 1911, as certified by the managers of the respective banks, are as follows:—

BANKS.	AVERAGE IN AMOUNT.	SPECIE IN RESERVE.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	5,287,673	4,500,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	15,714,178	9,000,000
Total	\$22,001,851	\$13,500,000

Shipping men will be interested in the following paragraph which we take from the *Shanghai Mercury*:—Captain F. A. A. Kofod, the well-known pilot of the Pacific Mail Co.'s steamers, passed through on Saturday in charge of the *Korea* en route for Hongkong. Captain Kofod is one of the oldest residents in the Far East, having first come out nearly half a century ago. He has been forty years pilot of the P. M. Co., prior to that having sailed on the coast, etc. He has now decided to retire from active service and will in the future reside near the entrance to Nagasaki harbour. Captain R. Spear, of the Shanghai Licensed Pilots' Association, will in future be the pilot of the P. M. steamers.

BLAKE PIER REGULATIONS.

Regulations made by the Governor-in-Council relating to Blake Pier are published in the *Gazette* as follows:—No person shall stand upon any part of the railway; no person shall put his foot on or lie upon any seat; no kites shall be flown in or from the pier; all persons using the pier shall conduct themselves in a quiet, decent and orderly manner; no person not fully and properly clothed and shod shall occupy any seat.

TELEGRAMS

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

THE MOROCCO DIFFICULTY.

SITUATION IMPROVING.

LONDON, August 6th.

A Berlin message says that a rapprochement upon matters of principle has been established between M. Cambon, French Ambassador, and Herr von Kiderlin-Waechter, German Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Its details, however, will require close study, and will be submitted to the Emperor by the Chancellor.

LATER.

A Paris semi-official note states that, though the Franco-German tension is relaxed and the situation is improving, there still exists an extremely wide margin between German claims and possible French concessions.

GERMAN PRESS ANGRY.

The Berlin Pan-German Press is very angry over the rumours that Germany has abandoned a large part of her claims on the Congo.

The Pan-German *Post* attacks the Emperor, whom it holds responsible for the change, which it describes as tantamount to national disgrace and shame.

LATER.

SPANISH ACTION.

A Paris message states that the Spanish Commander at Alcazar has ordered the Sherifian garrison to leave the town or submit to the orders of Spain.

LONDON, August 6th.

The different notes struck in the official organs of Berlin and Paris concerning the negotiations are perplexing. The Germans are apparently better satisfied with the new basis of the negotiations than the French, who dilate on the many difficulties ahead.

SERIOUS COLLAPSE IN MADRID.

LONDON, August 6th.

A Madrid telegram states that the old fortress at Valencia has collapsed, burying thirty houses. Nine people were killed and many were seriously injured. A railway train was also derailed.

SIR FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND.

LONDON, August 6th.

Sir Francis Younghusband has been brought to England from Belgium and has been successfully operated upon for the injury to his leg.

TURKEY AND ALBANIA.

LONDON, August 6th.

The Malissori, though professing little faith in the Turkish promises, have accepted the Porte's concessions on the advice of the King of Montenegro.

RAILWAY PORTERS ON STRIKE.

LONDON, August 6th.

Fifteen hundred goods porters on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway went on strike at Liverpool docks yesterday.

LONDON DOCKERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, August 6th.

The arbitration proceedings in connection with the London dockers' strike have been concluded, and the award will be announced at a meeting to be held in Trafalgar Square on Sunday.

There are over 20,000 workers involved. The position is serious. The unloading of ice-ships has been delayed, though arrangements have been made to unload supplies needed in the hospitals.

FAMOUS CRICKETER RETIRES.

LONDON, August 5th.

Lilley, the famous wicket-keeper, is retiring from cricket.

OBITUARIES.

LONDON, August 4th.

The death is announced of the German sculptor Herr Begas.

LONDON, August 5th.

The well-known theatrical proprietor Frederick Mouillot is dead.

General Sir Robert Low, who commanded the Chital Expedition in 1895, is dead.

TELEGRAMS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

LONDON, August 5th.

Viscount St. Aldwyn presided at a meeting of Peers who are opposed to the policy of the Halsburyites. Lord Cromer and others spoke. These present felt it impossible to bind individual action, but unanimously decided not to attempt to organise a party to vote with the Government.

LATER.

In response to Lord Morley's issue of an urgent whip to the Liberal Lords, in which he took the unusual course of asking for a reply as to whether they will attend when the Bill is returned from the Commons, seventy-six Peers, including eight Ministers, have announced that they will support the Government.

LATER.

The "Die Hards" held two meetings in London yesterday. Lord Lovat presided at the Chelsea meeting, at which Lord Halsbury, Lord Milner and Mr. Austen Chamberlain delivered speeches expressing their determination not to yield, and were cheered. The meeting at Holborn was addressed by Lord Salisbury, Lord Willoughby de Broke, Mr. Wyndham, and Mr. F. E. Smith. The large gathering was most enthusiastic.

LATER.

The Liberal newspapers are confident that the Liberal peers will be able to outvote the Halsburyites on a division.

ENGLISH AVIATORS' SUCCESS.

LONDON, August 5th.

Mr. [Valentine in his monoplane arrived at Brooklands last night. He wins the fifty guinea prize as the first Englishman to complete the circuit of the *Daily Mail* aviation competition.

LONDON, August 6th.

Mr. Cody arrived at Brooklands yesterday morning. He was the only competitor with an all-British machine to complete the round-Britain course.

AN AVIATION FEAT.

LONDON, August 5th.

M. Vedrines has aeroplaned from Hendon to Dieppe in two and three-quarter hours, crossing the Channel by way of Folkestone and Boulogne.

M. Vedrines flew from Dieppe to Paris in one and a quarter hours.

PISTOL DUEL.

POLICEMEN V. BURGLARS.

LONDON, August 6th.

A pistol duel is reported between two policemen and two burglars in a house in the west end of Berlin.

Fifteen shots were fired. One policeman was killed and one of the burglars committed suicide. The other was arrested.

Herr Jagow, Chief of Police, in an order states that henceforth any policeman hesitating to use his Browning pistol will be dismissed.

SABOTAGE IN FRANCE.

LONDON, August 5th.

After a somewhat tumultuous discussion at the Congress of French Railwaymen, a resolution was passed by 262 votes to 26 condemning sabotage.

Revolutionists, who favoured malicious damage and obstruction, quitted the hall before the vote was taken.

NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR SOMALILAND.

LONDON, August 5th.

Mr. Horace A. Byatt has been appointed High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of Somaliland.

[Mr. Horace A. Byatt received the African general service medal 1899-1900; was appointed Assistant Political Officer for Somaliland in August, 1905; became Assistant District Officer in November of the same year, and secretary to the administration the following year.]

TELEGRAMS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REVOLUTION IN HAITI.

LONDON, August 6th.

Ex-President Simon has sailed for Jamaica.

British and German marines have been landed at Hayti to maintain order, owing to street fights in which twenty people have been killed.

It is reported that a fracas occurred between German marines and a mob of villagers.

ARBITRATION TREATIES.

LONDON, August 4th.

The text of the arbitration treaties will not be published until they have been submitted to the Senate of the United States of America, but it is understood that they will follow generally the lines indicated in the telegram of May 18th.

The telegram referred to was as follows:—A telegram from Washington states that the State Department has announced that President Taft has approved the draft of a General Arbitration Treaty. The draft is not the result of negotiations with any particular country, but it will be submitted to France and to Britain. The draft represents what the United States Government believes to be a sound basis of negotiations for an extension of the scope of its Arbitration Treaties.

MALTESE AFFAIRS.

LONDON, August 5th.

Mr. N. O. Watt, M.P., the Right Hon. Mr. Russell Rea, M.P., and Sir Mackenzie D. Chalmers have been appointed Commissioners to enquire into the financial procedure in Malta.

THE STORM.

After four days of anxiety and considerable interruption of business due to the proximity of a typhoon Hongkong was relieved on Saturday to know that it had passed, and next day showed that there was no danger of it returning. It is most unusual to have the warning signals exhibited for such a long period, but the explanation is that the typhoon, which was located last Monday when it was off the east coast of North Luzon, was very tricky in its course and very slow in its movement, so the anxiety entertained was by no means unnecessary. The signals, it will be remembered, were hoisted on Tuesday evening, but though Wednesday was equally the ordinary premonitions of a typhoon were not manifested until Thursday. By that time there were heavy showers of rain, accompanied by stiff gusts. Work on the harbour was brought to a complete standstill on that day. The smaller craft sought shelter, and the shipping had to remain idle. On Friday, however, the typhoon conditions were emphasised, the showers becoming heavier and the squalls more numerous and more violent. Most of the big ships then prepared for the worst. The English Mail from the North did not go to her usual berth, but anchored further up stream, while other vessels scheduled to sail on Friday and Saturday delayed their departure until the storm had subsided.

The firing of the bombs just after seven o'clock on Saturday morning warned the Colony that the typhoon might strike at any minute. The usual precautions were taken, and the ferry and tram services were suspended. Happily, the typhoon did not strike Hongkong. The wind blew with hurricane force, reaching a velocity at times of 75 miles an hour, but fortunately little damage was done. A few ships dragged their anchors slightly, but no loss of life is reported on the harbour, while on the land the damage is limited to trees being uprooted and to windows being broken.

The storm abated yesterday, and residents whose slumbers have been disturbed by the noise of the elements during the previous night had opportunities of enjoying uninterrupted repose last night.

THE DAMAGE.

On the higher levels many trees were uprooted, and there were numerous landslips. One of considerable magnitude occurred on Caine Road, near the top of Ladder Street, and there was another large one at the junction of Robinson Road and Park Road. The boundary wall between the Cathedral Ground and the Military Ground also collapsed.

Mr. George Grimble's residence at Pokfulam, Bixney Villa, suffered during the storm. The enclosed verandah on the south-west side of the house was wrecked, and other damage was done. A landslip is reported to have taken place on the railway near Tai-po, and it will probably take a day or two to clear the line.

Residents in the Baltimore Hotel were startled early yesterday morning by an ominous crash which appeared to be the herald of a collapse, and the police were promptly summoned. The damage, however, was not as extensive as was at first feared, and it was soon ascertained that there was no danger of the building falling. What alarmed the inmates was the tumbling in of the ceiling of the bathroom and two other rooms, but the collapse of ceilings, we understand, has not been an uncommon occurrence during the last few days, and is attributable to the exceptionally heavy rain.

In the Wanchai district and at East Point evidence of the storm is everywhere apparent. Happy Valley is a miniature lake, and numerous uprooted trees are visible in its environs. Along Queen's Road many of the shops are two feet deep in sand, which has been washed down from the hillside. The party wall of blocks of buildings facing on St. Francis Yard and Tsui Lung Lane is seriously cracked, rendering unsafe the two rows of houses. In consequence the tenants of four floors in Tsui Lung Lane and of houses Nos. 7, 8 and 9 St. Francis Yard found it necessary to quit hurriedly. The officials from the Public Works Department lost no time in shoring up the buildings. House No. 57, Prays East, was found to be dripping like a shower bath, and the residents left hurriedly. Soon afterwards P.W.D. colliers started shoring-up operations. The wall of a large godown at the corner of Russell and Percival Streets, the property of the Land Investment Co., collapsed. The debris fell into Russell Street, blocking the tram line, and delaying the service for some time. The whole of the godown will now in all probability be pulled down, as the structure is considered dangerous. The wall of another godown in Matheson Street, belonging to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., was found to be in a dangerous condition and had to be shored up. The fence surrounding the Wigwam Tennis Court was destroyed, and the Circus site at Causeway Bay is now submerged in three or four feet of water, and the employees of the Hippodrome have had a strenuous time in raising the cages of the lions, tigers and other beasts above the water line. The roads of the Colony generally have been damaged, but the greatest injury has been wrought to the section of a road at the corner of Wanchai Road and the Eastern Market. There the waters have washed a huge hole about 30 feet long, from one to five feet broad, and three or four feet deep.

The P. & O. Delhi left yesterday morning. She had been unable to ship any cargo during her stay in port.

No steamers ran between Hongkong and Macao on Saturday and Sunday until last night. THE EXPERIENCES OF THE "FOOKSANG."

The Indo-China steamer *Fooksang* (Captain T. A. Mitchell), which arrived in port yesterday from Calcutta, first encountered unmistakable signs of the typhoon on the 19th inst., when between 18 and 19 degrees N. latitude. The typhoon was to the northward, and the engines were put at half speed. At 6 p.m. on the 3rd inst. the barometer registered 29.56 degs., a strong gale having set in from the West accompanied by violent squalls of wind and rain. There the vessel's course was altered to the S.W., and on the barometer commencing to rise she was brought to the wind and hove to. As the typhoon seemed to recede so the ship was kept on her course for Hongkong, and as the typhoon (which appeared to be almost stationary or moving very slowly) was approached so the vessel was again hove to. All day and night of the 4th and 5th inst. violent squalls followed each other in rapid succession accompanied by torrential rain, and on the latter date vivid lightning and thunder. On the 5th inst. at 1.30 p.m. the ship's fore topmast was struck by lightning, which splintered the mast, bringing two large pieces of the mast down on the bridge deck. The steamer at the time was hove to, and remained so until 8.30 p.m. As the weather at this time showed signs of improving and the sea moderating a course was shaped to Hongkong, and Gap Lock was passed at 10.30 a.m. yesterday.

Although there were 750 deck passengers on board during this trying experience, not a single casualty occurred, the vessel behaving splendidly throughout, only on one occasion shipping a sea which broke several awning spars.

PUBLICAN'S BREACH OF LICENCE.

PROPRIETOR OF GRAND HOTEL FINED.

Mr. F. Reichmann, proprietor of the Grand Hotel, was summoned before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy on Saturday for allowing liquor to be drunk on his licensed premises at 12.20 a.m. on July 20th.

Detective Sergeant Grant prosecuted, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner represented the defendant. In reply to his Worship, Mr. Gardiner said his client would plead guilty to a charge under the old Ordinance.

His Worship—The old Ordinance has been repealed.

Mr. Gardiner—My client's licence was granted before the new Ordinance came into force, and I would ask your Worship to deal with the case under the Ordinance of 1898. Mr. Gardiner stated that the defendant was ill when the offence occurred, and had left the hotel in charge of Mr. Kelly. If his Worship wished it, that gentleman would be called, and he would tell the Court that he had strict instructions not to sell any liquor after midnight, and to get everybody off the premises by that hour. Mr. Kelly did his utmost to carry out these instructions, but on that evening the Bandmann Co. playing at the Theatre Royal, and of the people who left the Theatre just before 12 o'clock, a great crowd flocked to the Grand Hotel. There was no drink sold after midnight, but it took a considerable time to remove these people. In the circumstances, and because it was his first offence, Mr. Gardiner asked his Worship to deal leniently with the defendant.

Sergeant Grant said he did not see anyone served with drink after midnight, and the place was actually closed by 12.30 a.m. His Worship imposed a fine of \$50.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

It is said to be a peculiarly British trait to converse about weather. Probably this is due to the numerous samples which are supplied in Britain. However, in this part of the Empire the Briton to some extent overcomes this national weakness, and does not make the weather "man's conversational god" except perhaps on special occasions. The past week has been one of these. There have been typhoons and rumours of typhoons on the way, and though we have had an uncomfortable and unpleasant time, we can say with the optimist that "it might have been worse." We have again escaped the dreaded visitation; and that is something to be thankful for.

Some time ago the Chief Justice in the course of the hearing of a certain action described the journey to Kowloon as sometimes having to be made over tempestuous seas. The description certainly applied during the last few days. It is stated that a number of those who had to make the journey daily admitted that a little more of the rolling and tossing would have brought on *mal de mer*. One or two lady passengers were overcome by sea sickness or fright and looked most unhappy all the time they were on the water.

It is curious how the griffins in the Colony get early abroad when the typhoon bombs are fired in the expectation of seeing things. So far they have been disappointed, and there is a growing scepticism among them that the typhoon is not all that it is cracked up to be. Unfortunately disillusionment will come one of these days.

It is remarkable that all sport at Home should have been stopped on Saturday on account of the weather just as it was here. Most of the English county cricket matches were abandoned or not commenced.

I see the Government has imposed a disagreeable task upon the Police in the regulations issued for the control of Blake Pier. Among other regulations it is provided that "No person not fully and properly clothed and shod shall occupy any seat." Who is to judge what constitutes "properly clothed"? In some places it has been held that the larum skirt was very improper. Would the constable on duty refuse to allow any fair lady seated to occupy a seat on the Pier? Or what would his attitude be to the hobbie skirt or the peek-a-blow blouse? Again, supposing a man has allowed his shoes to become rather down at the heels, would he be regarded as improperly shod? Also, would the policeman object to the hygienic crank who insists on wearing sandals rather than boots or shoes? It would be interesting to learn what instructions have been given to the police on this subject.

It will be remembered that the commercial instincts of the Government which prompted it to offer for sale the "finest site in the Colony" some time ago were severely condemned, and now that the Government has succeeded in letting the old Post Office building for a sum considerably less than might have been obtained, its lack of commercial instinct has been assailed, and very properly, too. However, enough has already been said to indicate that the Chinese speculator who has obtained the lease for a couple of years is likely to do very well out of the transaction.

Talking about the old Post Office reminds me that the authorities have accepted the suggestion made in this column some time ago concerning the motto over the entrance to the old building. The sentiment has found expression in the new building over the timepiece, and many will agree as they see it that "As cold water to a thirsty soul is as good news from a far country."

The uncertainty about the arrival of mails this week illustrates afresh the value that wireless telegraphy would be to the Colony. Not only would it enable the shipping people and merchants to have been more definite information regarding the whereabouts of ships and cargoes, but it would obviate much unnecessary anxiety. The subject has been discussed so often before and its value admitted that it seems remarkable that the Colony should still be without this necessary service. As Hongkong is missing from the chain of stations proposed in the new service to link up the Empire, it will be interesting to know what is being done to supply our needs in this direction.

The Government was invited a few days ago to do the graceful and admit that it had misled the Sanitary Board with the result that Mr. Shelton Hooper resigned his seat. It was resolved instead to proceed with the election of a successor, and the expected happened. No candidate is forthcoming, and the election has been reduced to a farce. If the Government nominate a gentleman to the vacant office it will strengthen the general impression that the Government has its own ideas as to what the Board should be, and those who urge for a greater measure of popular representation will have their convictions endorsed that the Government has designs on the character of the Board.

During the recent attempt made by the Japanese to compete with the product of British match makers, their boxes were made to resemble the British article as much as possible, and the wording on the labels was in English, or purported to be. Here are one or two of the descriptions—"The sure best match." "Superior fiery matches." "Confidential and requisite matches," and "Protection from fire—not dangerous sparks." After such valiant attempts to "strike" the market a contemporary considers it a pity that their efforts have "missed fire."

I notice that the Medical Officer of Health says once again in his annual report that in most of the cases of typhoid fever that occur in this Colony the infection is probably contracted by eating salads of raw vegetables, which have been grown in Chinese market-gardens, where it is customary to water and manure the plants with diluted human excreta—both urine and nightsoil. It will be noticed that the warning is not based on a definitely ascertained fact: we are merely told that the infection is "probably" contracted in this way. There are other ways of contracting typhoid fever besides the eating of salads, and if we are to "carefully avoid" the whole lot, we shall "probably" all die of starvation. Having regard to the fact that thousands of people in Europe as well as in the Far East eat raw vegetables grown under precisely similar conditions, the doctors ought to be able by this time to be positive about the danger of infection. Tons of vegetables grown in Holland and Belgium, where the manuring is done in Asiatic style, are daily brought into the English markets, yet no epidemic of typhoid has been traced to this source, and I have heard a doubt expressed in Hongkong as to whether the typhoid bacillus had ever been obtained from a vegetable. I can only look at the question from a layman's point of view, and ask if typhoid fever is probably contracted by eating salads, why it is that we have not constantly recurring epidemics of the disease here? Salads are a constant feature of the tiffin menu in all the public dining-rooms of the Colony. No doubt, care is taken to see that the vegetables are thoroughly cleansed, and until it is clearly demonstrated that the eating of salads is positively dangerous, the demand for them is not likely to fall off.

RODRICK RANDOM.

PARIS LETTER.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

Paris, July 14th.

THE MOROCCO EMBROIL.

Spain, in her present predicament, is perhaps more to be pitied than blamed. In return for supporting Germany's action in Morocco, she has been left to pay the piper; she voluntarily, in an hour of absent-mindedness, agreed to act as the cat's paw of Germany. Not only has she gained nothing for burning her fingers by pulling the chestnuts out of the fire, but she has created unpleasant relations between herself and France. Spain has now been called upon by France for an explanation of her recent unfriendly conduct; to appeal to Germany is useless, as, having got all she wanted out of Spain, and having no further use for her services, she is left to make it up with France the best she can. France can now well afford to remain cool as regards Morocco; at the back of her are Great Britain, the United States and Russia, all of whom strongly disapprove of the landing of German troops at Agadir. France is doing her level best to induce Germany to reconsider her foolish decision as regards the occupation of that South Moroccan port. Wishing to arrive at an amicable settlement of the question, no undue pressure is applied; of course, if Germany refuses to treat the matter in a friendly spirit, and refuses to evacuate Agadir, then she must put up with the consequences. No one here believes that things will be pushed to extremes. Germany has blundered, and, provided she is willing, diplomacy will assist her out of her difficult position, without lowering her prestige in the eyes of the Moors.

France, Great Britain and the United States have given Germany to clearly understand that the establishment of Germany at Agadir, or elsewhere in Southern Morocco, is prejudicial to their respective interests as well as incompatible with international agreements. The recent statement made in the House of Commons by Mr. Asquith, that Great Britain will have due regard to her interests as well as those of France in Morocco, which have been endangered by Germany's uncalculated action, has given intense satisfaction in this country. *Le Journal des Debats*, remarks that if Germany is surprised that Great Britain has re-appeared on the scene it does not say much for Germany's perspicacity. Great Britain has as good-eye, far better—interests in Morocco than Germany, and if she interferes, then—England has an equal right to interfere, too. England would occupy Tangiers, because that town is on the strip of coast which chiefly affects us. Germany's claim-jumping tactics will not be allowed to pass unnoticed. France, England, and America are watching Germany; if Morocco is to be divided, then it must be divided between not only Germany, but also between France, Great Britain and the United States as a matter of course. It is a very great pity that Britain did not take Morocco over years ago, and convert it into another flourishing land flowing with milk and honey, like Egypt. The Moors, who are mostly Anglophiles, would have gladly welcomed John Bull as their master, knowing the good he has done in other parts of the Dark Continent.

France has up to the present strictly adhered to her pacific mission as entrusted to her by the Powers at the Algeiras Conference a few years ago; had not Germany so suddenly displayed her "mailed fist" the work of pacification on the part of France would have before long been brought to a successful issue. Now, of course, things are different; Germany's unwelcome appearance on the scene has caused France to alter her plans, and to adopt quite a different policy of action. There is no immediate hurry to settle the matter. But a declaration of the terms which General Moinier proposes to spend in "pacifying" the country would no doubt speed the issue. That relations between Paris and

Madrid have become appreciably cooler is no longer open to doubt. The Spaniards who are occupying Alcazar arrested two French subjects and confiscated their arms a few days ago. This incident in itself is a mere nothing, but has been made much of by the Press. Considering what a small and practically insignificant country Spain is, compared with France, Spain could scarcely quarrel without backing, and there is only one country from which the backing could come from. Spain, who has been befuddled by Germany, forgets that in her march to Fez France certainly respected a very wide Spanish sphere of influence. Spain's ambitions for centuries have centred in Morocco, and it may well be that Spanish pride revolts at the idea of picking up the crumbs that France vomits after her. Spain has done wrong to quarrel with her best friend—France; this she will regret most when thrown over by Germany, which only makes a convenience of her. Is Spain playing a last hand in the game of colonial expansion? Spain cannot move too carefully; if her attitude is one of passivity it is ill-timed. If it represents a serious and settled policy it is unmistakably dangerous. Germany is once more scaring us with rumours of war; diplomacy will prove capable of straightening out the situation.

THE NATIONAL FETE DAY.

The 122nd anniversary of the downfall of the Bastille finds the French more loyal to the Republic than ever. This explains why Imperialists and Royalists have practically abandoned the idea of succeeding in restoring either an Empire or a Monarchy in France. Of course, one never knows what may happen in the way of surprises, in such a country as this especially. For the present, at least, no such fears are entertained. Those who are trying the hardest of late to shake the foundations of the Third Republic are the Socialists; even they fail to make a serious impression. The weather is superb and merrymaking, and this year's celebration of the *Fête Nationale* is exceptionally brilliant. As usual, the rejoicings began last night by eating, drinking and dancing. The streets are full of dancers in spite of the intense heat; La Place de la Bourse or Paris Exchange, and the Place de l'Opera have once more been transformed into immense ball-rooms; to-day, everyone got up early and with a smile on their faces. They started by singing and adorning themselves with tricolour ribbons and cockades, hanging flags out of their windows, as well as Chinese lanterns, and going out to mix with the merry-making crowd. Patriotic toasts could be heard in all wine-shops, restaurants and cafes, as well as from the open windows of citizens irrespective of circumstances. The French capital to-day resembled one great fair, with no wheeled traffic to disturb it. At almost every street corner it is to be seen an orchestra dispensing such music as it can. Pictures to yourself London Coronation week, minus the ugly gates, and you will be able to form an idea of how Paris looks to-day.

No "Quatorze Juillet," or fourteenth of July, would be complete without the annual military review at Longchamps, before President Fallieres; the soldiers looked at their best, and justified the assertion made by the Minister of War a few days ago, that the French Army never was more fit to take the field at a moment's notice than now. As one watched the thousands of different soldiers march past the Presidential box, or *tribune*, the gallant warriors certainly looked perfection itself. Owing to the intense heat the review was held at eight o'clock in the morning. The Socialists several weeks ago threatened to "wreck" the military review, and cause people to remain at home; the disturbers of the peace further threatened to cut off the electric light. There was a time when such threats would have carried weight; Parisians have grown tired of Socialist demonstrations, and took the advice of M. Lefevre, the Prefect of Police, to come out and thoroughly enjoy themselves as in former years, as no serious disturbances were likely to take place. The police and soldiers kept the Socialists in their place, and dared them to break the peace.

THE RAILWAY OUTRAGES.

As was anticipated, Socialism was at the bottom of the recent railway outrages. Train wrecking of late has assumed serious proportions, and it was becoming most dangerous to travel over French lines, on what used to be the Great Western Railway route especially. Since it was taken over by the State it was the target for needless trouble. All sorts of obstacles were placed on the line with the object of blowing up and wrecking the trains. In some cases the drivers were able to avert calamities, in others they were not so fortunate, especially when travelling at full speed at night. A few days ago such an accident took place on the Havre line due to the removal of a rail; fortunately, the passengers experienced a miraculous escape. There was not the slightest doubt of the motive of this dastardly act. A number of revolutionary papers placed at the spot proclaimed its object. For some time the discontented elements in the great French towns have been urged to obtain redress for real or fancied grievances by acts of violence, and the propaganda has made rapid progress of late. A stimulus has been given to it by the miserable vainglorious of the late Premier, M. Monis, who may almost be said to have invited the attempt to wreck the Paris-Havre express. The Western line, the scene of the outrage, is now State owned. The State has reinstated the strikers, so that there is no special grievance against it. But it was obviously intended to terrorise the State into putting pressure upon the private companies. A day or two ago, detectives cleverly captured two young fellows, one a soldier who had been caught trying to wreck a train. They coolly explained that their intention was, if successful, to rob all the wealthy passengers in the wrecked train; the culprits were converted Socialists. People are getting afraid to travel by the Western line for fear of being either robbed or killed. Pilot engines ought to be sent in advance in such a case; this would become sort of protection. Passengers also run the risk of being shot at, like the engine-driver and fireman, while on the journey to and fro. The remedy in this case is a simple one—go about armed. Socialism is going about France doing all the harm it can.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

PORTRAIT UNVEILED AT QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

The excellent portrait of Sir Frederick Lugard which was unveiled at Queen's College on Saturday morning by the Principal of the school, Mr. E. Ralphs, will perpetuate the memory of a Governor who has done more in the cause of education in the Colony than any of his predecessors. The portrait was the gift of the late Sir Hormusjee Mody, the great philanthropist who espoused His Excellency's scheme for the erection of a University, and whose purse was always open where educational improvements were concerned. It need scarcely be said that the portrait was worthy of the donor, and that there was a large attendance at the unveiling ceremony. Among others present were His Lordship Bishop Potton and Messrs. T. F. Hough, N. H. N. Mody and Ho Kom Tong. Capt. P. M. Taylor, A. D. C. to H.E. the Governor, had intended to be present, but pressure of other duties at the last moment prevented his attendance.

Mr. RALPHS spoke as follows, the address being translated into Chinese by the Rev. H. C. Wells:—

Gentlemen and Boys.—As I announced in my annual report in January last, the school year now extends, as far as curriculum is concerned, from midsummer to midsummer. For the first time the midsummer examination, just concluded, constitutes the annual examination for class promotions and for the awarding of scholarships and prizes. The examination has been, as you were warned it would be much more searching than in previous years, and the percentages of passes throughout the college are naturally lower than at previous examinations. You must clearly understand that this increased severity is intended to secure as far as possible uniformity of attainment in each class; it is impossible to do good work in a class when there is a very great disparity in attainment between the boys at the top and those at the bottom of a class. Those of you who have failed to gain promotion, therefore, must understand that you will eventually make much greater and much sounder progress in your studies by remaining in your present classes than by proceeding to higher classes where you would find the work much in advance of your present knowledge. A table showing percentages of passes in the various subjects in each class and also the final percentage of passes for each class will appear in the next issue of the *Yellow Dragon*. I do not, accordingly, propose to deal here with the various subjects taken. I might mention, however, that the English composition, which I regard as one of the most important subjects in our curriculum, and one to which we have devoted much attention, is distinctly improving. In many classes surprisingly good papers were submitted, showing not only originality in ideas, but the ability to express those ideas in good and correct English. Greater attention has been paid to Chinese studies, and during the term five additional vernacular masters have been appointed, in order to enable upper school boys to continue their Chinese studies, instead of discontinuing them; as heretofore, on entering the upper school. Upper school boys were not examined in Chinese at the examination just held, as they have had only a very short time for preparation this term. In the vernacular section in the lower school 267 boys were examined, and 200, or 75 per cent., passed. Of these 200, 34 were "distinguished," and 26 were classed as excellent. We entered last month a record number of candidates for the Oxford Local Examinations, and I hope that when the results reach us our list of successes will equally constitute a record. Of other examinations held during the term I may mention that last month an examination was held in Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow for the selection of engineer students for the Tong Shan Railway and Engineering College. There were 230 candidates, of whom 33 were chosen. Of these 33, Queen's College holds the following places (arranged in order of merit):—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 24, 25, 29, that is, a total of 11 places (including the first 8) out of a total of 33. (Applause.) About the same time an examination was held for the selection of 5 engineer students for the Peking and Mukden railways. Queen's College has carried off all 5 places. Last year we sent 5 students to the Imperial railways of North China. This year the Director requires 20 more; of these 20, 10 are to be selected from Queen's College, the remainder from various parts in China. You will be gratified to hear that H. E. the Governor heartily congratulates you on these successes. Among the important events of the term I must record the visit of His Excellency on May 23rd, for the purpose of presenting buttons bearing the college crest to Class I. boys. At the same time Prefects were appointed, and I am gratified to say that they have carried out their duties to my entire satisfaction. On June 22nd a banquet was held in honour of His Majesty's coronation. The proceedings were most successful, and will long be remembered by those fortunate enough to take part in them. With the object of providing a permanent memorial of the coronation, you have purchased a silver challenge shield for swimming to be competed for annually by the various schools in the Colony. The idea was, I learn, your own, and the cost of the shield was met entirely by subscriptions in the college. I congratulate you upon the public spirit displayed. I am pleased to be able to speak in the highest terms of your general conduct and behaviour. There are now one or two matters about which I should like to address you, the first being the necessity for regular attendance. A boy who is frequently absent cannot possibly hope to keep pace with

others more regular in their attendance. Remember, irregular attendance means loss of promotion. Many boys, too, still find it necessary to rush away at midsummer before the conclusion of the examination, in order to visit relatives who fall sick with amazing persistence just before the midsummer vacation. Another matter is the desire which many boys evince to obtain situations long before they have completed their college course. This is a very grave mistake; you enter thus upon the battle of life without duly arming yourselves. I remember Dr. Wright speaking upon this subject some years ago. He sketched, as an illustration, the career of Consul-General Leung Lan-fan, an old boy of this college. When in the second class Leung Lan-fan was offered a post at the Hongkong Observatory. He was tempted to accept the offer, for he was not in good circumstances, but he decided to stay on at the college. He passed the first class, became a pupil teacher, then an assistant master, then a teacher of English at Tientsin University, and rose finally to be Consul-General for China in Australia. Had he left the College when in the second class he would possibly be still drawing a small salary as a clerk. Now I can give you another instance equally striking of the value of education. There was in Hongkong 13 years ago a Chinese gentleman who was receiving a salary of only \$35 per month. Out of this he had to support his old father, in addition to himself and wife, his 6 children and his 3 daughters. He sent all his children to school, and kept them at school, although his friends frequently urged him not to do so, but to send them to work as early as possible. He replied, "I will spend every cent I possibly can upon the education of my children. It is the most profitable investment I can make. If I leave them with a good education, it is a legacy more valuable than gold." You can imagine the sacrifices this poor man had to make; but you can imagine his satisfaction now when I tell you that of his 5 sons the eldest is a railway official receiving over \$1,000 per month, the second son is in a shipbuilding firm and receives an equally large salary, the third is a highly-paid mining expert, the fourth is a legal expert of such eminence that his income may be unlimited, the fifth is a medical man and recently took honours in several subjects at Edinburgh University, whilst the sixth is now studying in England. When you are tempted to leave school before your education is complete, let your thoughts turn to the instances I have quoted; stay at school as long as you can, and obtain the best education possible. Did not Confucius say, "A man should say, 'I am not concerned that I have no office; I am concerned how I may fit myself for one. I am not concerned that I am not known; I seek to be worthy to be known.'" The scholarships and prizes gained at the recent examination will be distributed later in the year, when the Oxford Local results and certificates have reached us. The names of those to whom scholarships or prizes are awarded will be posted on the college notice boards, and will appear later in the *Yellow Dragon*. As you all know, scholarships are awarded annually for competition among the boys attending the Government district schools. I have asked the newly-elected scholars, who will commence their studies here on the first day of next term, to attend to-day, and be formally admitted to college, receiving a certificate of their scholarship.

The new scholars then mounted the dais in turn, and received their certificates of enrolment from the Head Master.

Continuing, Mr. Ralphs said:—You will remember that a short time ago I offered small prizes for the three best essays in Chinese on *esprit de corps*. After much careful consideration the winners were adjudged to be—Leung Ying, Ng Kam-sam, Ho Yat-nong. I have now a very pleasant duty to perform, and I ask you, gentlemen, to accompany me to the lower end of the hall.

Having arrived there, Mr. Ralphs continued:—Several months ago the late Sir Hormusjee Mody notified me of his desire to present to the college a portrait of His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard. Sir Hormusjee visited the college, and, standing on the spot where I now stand, asked that the portrait, when completed, should hang in the position it now occupies, immediately opposite to the portrait of His Majesty the King, whom Sir Hormusjee Lugard represents in the Colony. At Sir Hormusjee's suggestion all arrangements were completed before His Excellency had any knowledge of the matter. Lady Lugard, however, was informed, and very graciously gave the artist much valuable assistance at various stages of the painting. Sir Hormusjee, when asking me to accept the portrait on behalf of the college, dwelt feelingly upon the great impetus given to education by his Excellency, and the cautious and judicious labours on behalf of the Hongkong University. You will, gentlemen, join me in a sincere expression of regret that Sir Hormusjee is no longer with us, and of profound sympathy with Lady Mody and her family in their sorrow. Sir Hormusjee would have addressed us to-day in heart-felt terms upon the many virtues of the Governor whose portrait he has presented. Of Sir Frederick as a soldier, as a builder of Empire—a conqueror first, and then a ruler who, having subdued native African races living in savagery, brought to them the blessings of peace and civilisation—of Sir Frederick as an author and lastly as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of this Colony of Hongkong—it is of his Excellency Sir Frederick in all these diverse capacities that we may be reminded when we gaze upon this portrait; but to us in Queen's College, and to succeeding generations of masters and students who will, as the years roll on, assemble in this hall, this portrait will especially call to memory the great interest His Excellency has taken in education in this Colony. I have now much pleasure in unveiling this portrait of his Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard.

Mr. Ralphs then pulled a cord, the covering fell from the portrait, and as the well-known figure of his Excellency was revealed the hall rang with applause.

SHANGHAI TRADE.

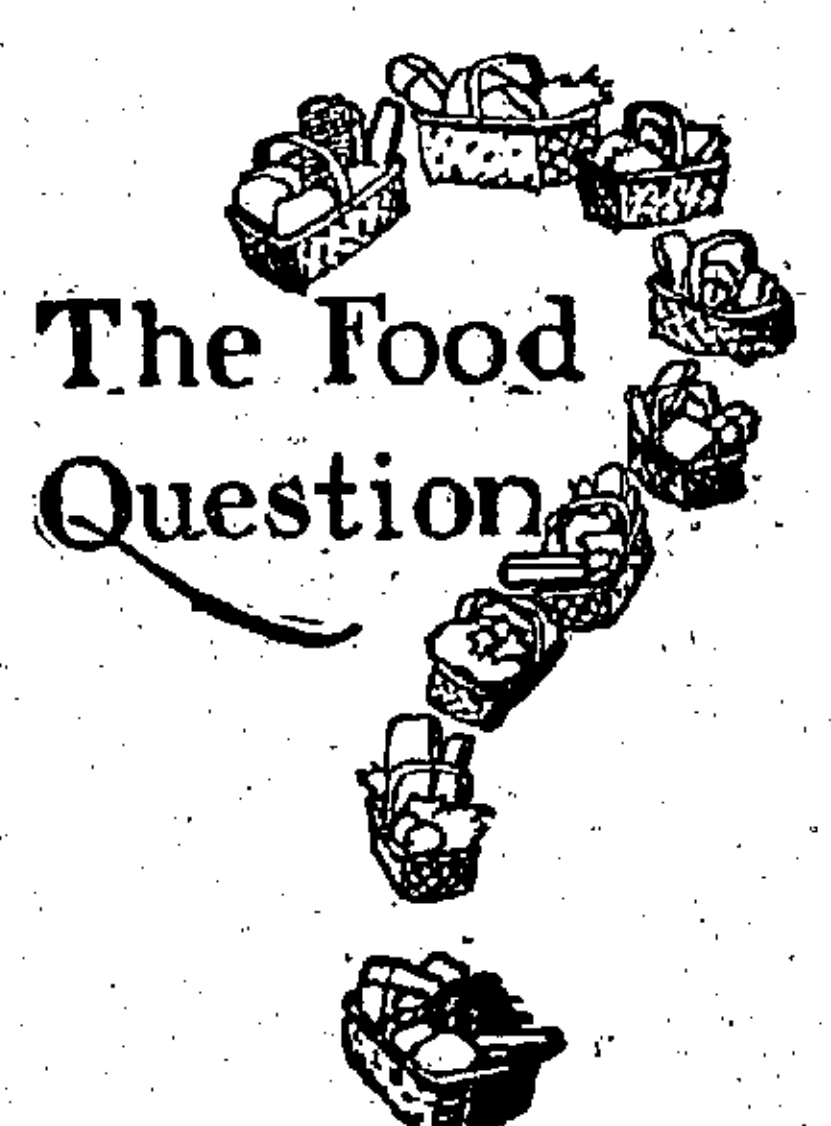
Messrs. Ilbert & Co.'s Piece Goods Market Report says:—

There is no special movement to report in our market during the interval, the Yangtze centres showing no desire for supplies, while other outlets are also doing very little. The water in the Yangtze river is still exceedingly high, it having reached 46 ft. 9 inches at Hankow at last report, being the highest since 1909, when it touched 47 feet and occasioned very serious floods and damage to crops. Other parts of the country are stated, however, to be mostly doing very well; there has been heavy rain all through Shanghai, which was much needed, and from several other provinces crop accounts appear to give good promise. The local cotton crop has come on well, and the yield should be a large one, although it is rather late.

Bad news from India, where drought in several large sections North and East of Bombay is likely to cause extensive failure of the crops, has been reflected in a decline in the price of silver throughout the week, and the exchange market still continues to have a downward tendency.

The likelihood of lack of support from India for Manchester fabrics on account of the partial failure of the monsoon, has no doubt been of influence upon cloth values, which are quoted easier throughout, both for near and distant shipment. This is, however, in part attributable to the decline which has taken place in the value of the raw material, the unprofitable prices which spinners have been getting having led to short working to a large extent, thereby causing a decline in the present crop values, while the continued accounts favouring large new crop figures are rapidly pressing down the price for "futures."

INTIMATIONS



The Food Question

EVERYTHING

OF THE

BEST:—

PROVISIONS,

WINES

AND

SPIRITS.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON, HONGKONG.

Chas. J. Gaupp & Co.

Have Just Received a New Selection of Goods from

MAPPIN & WEBB,

LONDON,

Comprising —

SILVER CUPS,

PRESENTATION PLATE,

TEA SERVICES,

Ac., Ac.

PRINCES PLATE,

TABLE WARE,

CUTLERY,

FISH KNIVES and FORKS,

DRESSING CASES with

SILVER FITTINGS,

LEATHER HAND-BAGS,

and WALLETTS,

RAZORS.

(256)

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is not. Only supplied for Cash. P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12. Telegraphic Address: PRESS CODES: A.B.O. 5th, Ed. Lieber's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

RIGHTS, DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF SHAREBROKERS.

EVERY Man and Woman in Hongkong should read the series of Articles appearing in the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" on "THE RIGHTS, DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF SHAREBROKERS."

The Law is clearly stated. The Faults of the Hongkong system criticised.

Two Articles have already appeared, but back numbers can be obtained on application.

Further instalments will appear on Saturdays until completion of the series.

Don't Miss Them. They will interest you deeply, and are worth preserving.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH,"

47, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1911. [1004]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "KIYO MARU" FROM SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on TUESDAY, the 8th inst., at 5 P.M., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. No Claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered on MONDAY, the 14th inst., afternoon, will be subject to reat and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or Godown, and examination of same to be arranged. All Claims must be filed on or before MONDAY, the 21st inst., otherwise they will not be recognised.

K. MATSUDA, Agent.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1911. [1003]

WANTED.

A SECOND HAND Copy of "TWENTIETH CENTURY IMPRESSIONS OF CHINA," in good condition. Reply to—

"H. K." Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1911. [998]

ITALIAN MARBLE.

MONUMENTS, FIGURES, HEAD-STONES and CROSSES in Stock at—BROWN, JONES & Co., 41, Morrison Hill Road.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1911. [776]

STATE OF NORTH BORNEO.

TENDERS FOR REVENUE FARMS.

TENDERS are invited for the lease of the REVENUE FARMS in the STATE OF NORTH BORNEO from 1st January, 1912, as set out hereunder:

Tenders will be received at the Office of the Government Secretary, Sandakan, up to 12 o'clock NOON on the 1st day of September, 1911, for the purchase of the exclusive privileges of the Farms enumerated below for a period of 1, 2 or 3 years commencing on the 1st January, 1912. The tenderer must state in his tender the annual sum offered for the Farm rent for the three years 1912, 1913 and 1914; a different sum may be offered for the first, second and third years respectively. The prices offered for the separate years should be framed on a sliding scale according to the number of coolies. The tenderer must also clearly state the proportion of the amount of the Rent to be allotted to each separate Farm.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender, and reserves to itself the right of making any arrangements it may deem advisable as regards the letting of the Farms.

The Farms above referred to are the OPIUM, SPIRIT, GAMBLING and PAVENBROKING FARMS for the whole or part of the State. Copies of the Forms of Contracts for the Farms and full particulars of the conditions to be observed by tenderers may be seen on application at the Office of the GOVERNMENT SECRETARY, Sandakan, or of Messrs. GUTHRIE & Co., Singapore and Penang, or of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., at Hongkong.

The retail rates for Chandu fixed by Government for the Opium Farm for 1912, 1913 and 1914, are those specified below viz.:

For every 3 hun packet ... \$0.145
" 5 " ... 0.19
" 6 " ... 0.24
" 5 " ... 0.23
" 3 chi receptacle ... 1.45
" 1 tabli ... 4.80

Hongkong, 24th July, 1911. [848]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 8th August, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th July to 8th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. E. CLARKE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1911. [928]

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA STEAM FISHERIES CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Manager on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of August, 1911, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of considering the Report and Accounts to 30th June, 1911, and to transact any business that may be transacted at an Ordinary General Meeting.

NOTICE IS GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 9th August, 1911, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, BEADLEY & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1911. [980]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of August, 1911, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1911.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 7th August, to SATURDAY, the 19th August, 1911 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1911. [994]

AUSTRALIAN BUTTER.

There is Nothing better than the best. We keep it. Do you want it?

FOUR BRANDS!

FOUR PRICES

Fresh, Sweet, Firm and sold as ice.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

[36]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

By popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 10 to 55EG. at \$6, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1906. [608]

A LING & CO..

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE and PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [609]

報新外中港香

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO (Chinese Daily Press).

PUBLISHED DAILY.

Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best Advertising medium among the Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS

Circulates largely throughout Southern China Indo-China, etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong; 131, Fleet Street, London, or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from or into Classical or Colloquial Chinese.

INTIMATIONS

HIPPODROME CIRCUS & MENAGERIE.

WATCH

THIS

SPACE.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1911.

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAY.

In accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 7th inst. Hongkong, 3rd August, 1911. [995]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

1st MONDAY IN AUGUST.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 7th August, 1911.

By Order, A. R. LOWE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1911. [999]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

1st MONDAY IN AUGUST.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 7th August, 1911.

By Order, A. R. LOWE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1911. [1800]

NOTICE.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Gymnasium on WEDNESDAY, the 9th Aug., at 5.30 P.M., for the purpose of considering and passing the Annual Reports and Statement of Accounts for 1910.

By Order, FRANK LAMBERT, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1911. [997]

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself at Hongkong and Canton as a General Export and Import Merchant under the style of HUSAIN P. MADAR & Co.

H. P. MADAR, [989]

NEW ZEALAND GREEN-STONE.

SPECIMENS of this lovely Stone, worn universally as a Fashionable Article of Jewellery, Mailed direct to you for 10/- Write to-day.

B. WEINGOTT, Dept. J.

Wanganui, New Zealand. [984]

FOR SALE.

DEERINGTON, 7-Roomed House, Peak Road, beautiful situation. For Terms, apply to—

C. SCHROTER, Care of Messrs. GARRITS, BORNER & Co., King's Buildings, IIIrd.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1911. [923]

GRACA & CO.

PRINCE ST. (Hongkong Hotel Building), Dealers in

POSTAGE STAMPS, VIEW POST CARDS, FLOWER SEEDS, CIGARS, BOOKS, &c.

Just Received a Selection of Postage Stamp and Post Card Albums, Artistic Mosaic Pictures made of used Postage Stamps.

Inspection Invited. [891]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS. January to June, 1911. With Index. Price \$7.50.

On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1911

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA.

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for

PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE OUTPOSTS. A Comprehensive and Complete Record of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

is given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

with which is incorporated

THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

Subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per annum. Postage \$2 to any part

of the World.

TO LET.

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDELL STREET.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD., Hongkong, 1st August, 1911. [114]

TO LET.

10, MOUNTAIN VIEW. Immediate possession.

Apply—"Y. Z." Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 6th July, 1911. [491]

TO LET.

THE BUILDING now in occupation of THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA to be Let from 1st January, 1912. GODOWNS in Masons Lane, good for storage of Wines and other Articles. Rent moderate.

Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 13th July, 1911. [627]

TO LET.

No. 3, ROSE TERRACE, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Possession from 1st September, 1911.

Apply to—BARRETT & Co., Hongkong, 3rd August, 1911. [996]

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MACDONNELL ROAD.

GODOWNS, To Let, at Blue Buildings, 4A, PRAYA EAST. "CREGGAN," 39, THE PRAX. GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST. SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East, corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door.

Also New EUROPEAN FLATS, adjoining the new Seamen's Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD., Hongkong, 5th August, 1911. [113]

TO LET.

AN OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings.

Apply—A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD., Hongkong, 8th June, 1911. [799]

TO LET.

A FURNISHED HOUSE, with Tennis Court, on higher level.

Apply to—"Y. Z." Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 1st August, 1911. [990]

TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES newly painted and colour-washed throughout. Cheap rent. NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yauwatt, Area 85,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1911. [892]

TO LET.

GODOWNS, 95 and 96, PRAYA EAST.

Apply—CHATER & MODY, Hongkong, 31st March, 1911. [121]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 4, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD., Hongkong, 1st August, 1911. [116]

TO LET.

TWO OFFICES on 1st Floor of Hotel

Mansions. Apply to—HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [575]

TO LET.

OFFICES on Ground and First Floor in Chater Road. Very central position. No. 7, DUDELL STREET, 1 Godown. "KELLET CREST," No. 66, PEAK, from 1st August, 1911.

(Shop) The STRIKE, No. 13, Peak, newly Painted and Colour-washed. BEACONSFIELD, from 1st June, 1911. No. 57, PRAYA GRANDE, Macao.

FOR SALE.—Tor Caser, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.

Apply to—Linstead & Davis, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 2nd August, 1911. [118]

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balance \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1911. [120]

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELSBANK.

(Netherlands India Commercial Bank).

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital Fl. 15,000,000 (\$1,250,000) Subscribed Capital Fl. 12,378,100 (\$1,031,500) Reserve Fund Fl. 2,754,538.09 (\$229,528)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

HEAD AGENT: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS: THE WILLIAMS DEAGREES BANK, SWISS BANK CORP.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.

THE BANK transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

12 months 4 1/2 per annum.
6 do 4 do
3 do 3 1/2 do

C. WOLDINGH, Manager.

No. 16, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1909. [24]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

Capital ... Yen 10,000,000

Capital Subscribed (paid up) ... Yen 6,250,000

Reserve Fund ... Yen 2,620,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Keelung, Shanghai, Swatow, Tainan, Taipei, Yokohama.

HONGKONG OFFICE:

3, Des Vaux Road. Interest allowed on Current Accounts Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.

K. TSUDZURABARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [659]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP ... Gold \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUND ... Gold \$3,250,000

Gold \$6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: 60 Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE: 36 Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS:

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LTD. THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives money on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:



NAPIER JOHNSTONES

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

1745.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

BENGER'S FOOD

Wherever there is a case of enfeebled digestion, whether from advancing age, illness, or general debility, there is a case for Benger's Food.

When the stomach becomes weakened, the digestion of ordinary food becomes only partial, and at times is painful, little of the food is assimilated, and the body is consequently insufficiently nourished.

This is where Benger's Food helps. It contains in itself the natural digestive principles, and is quite different from any other food obtainable.

All doctors know and approve of its composition, and prescribe it freely.

For INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

"The British Medical Journal" says: "Benger's Food has, by its excellence, established a reputation of its own."

BENGER'S NEW BOTTLED FOOD with the most common ailments and difficulties which mothers have to encounter. It is well adapted for use in infants, invalids, and the aged.

Benger's Food is sold in tin by Druggists, etc., everywhere.

WHITELEY'S

THE LARGEST STORE IN THE WORLD

HIGH QUALITY, MODERATE PRICES, PROMPT ATTENTION

WM. WHITELEY, LTD
UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS
LONDON, W

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules — superior to Copaliba, Cubebs, and Injections — CURE the same diseases as these drugs in **FORTY-EIGHT HOURS** without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name.

Paris, 8, rue Vivienne
Sold by all Chemists.

ANCIENT CRIMINAL PUNISHMENT IN KOREA.

BY MAURICE E. ALLEN.

[The following interesting article, which appears in the *Green Bay* (a legal journal published at Boston), is by Mr. Maurice E. Allen, son of Dr. Horace N. Allen, formerly U.S. Consul-General in Korea.]

It may have been chance, or Dame Fortune, or plainly and simply my usual good luck, which some years ago, during the course of a winter spent in Geneva, led me to frequent the microscopic second-hand book-stores, which line the narrow and picturesque streets in the old quarter of the city, in the shadow of St. Pierre.

These little shops, many of which occupy the basements of what were at one time the residences of the most aristocratic families, all retain a certain unique and characteristic atmosphere, which seems to make the dead past live again within their doors. Much of their store of soiled and dusty volumes and dingy engravings may at first sight appear trash, but there is gold in the dross for the finding, and what appears worthless to one may prove a very treasure trove to another. The great age of many of the books, while nothing uncommon in one of the oldest of European cities, may well fascinate the visitor from a land where the early fifties indicate a respectable antiquity, and where national history has been written largely in a single century.

While glancing over a pile of old leather-bound books, all some of the worse for wear, I came across one little brown volume, rich in red and gold, which bore the impressive title, "Histoire Générale des Voyages." It was one of a number comprised in the same series and was printed in the old French of the middle eighteenth century, with its quaint long stemmed s's and rounded verbs. The leather cover was chafed and rubbed as if by constant handling, while sundry gouges on the smooth and polished surfaces testified to the careless finger nails of a past generation. On the inside, after a long and minutely subdivided title in which the merits of the work were set forth with a wealth of adjectives, one learned that the book had been published in Paris, in the year 1749, "chez Didot, Libraire, Quai des Augustins, à la Bible d'or." Royalist patriotism was further attested by the qualifying clause: "Avec Approbation de l'Académie des Sciences."

What interested me especially, however, was the fact that this particular volume was largely devoted to a description of Korea, a circumstance which excited in me a more than passing interest, because of the fact that that country was my birthplace and had been my home until the call of school and college brought me back over the Pacific.

The demand for ancient histories of the "Hermit Kingdom" must have been at a low ebb, for I was able to get the book at a very reasonable figure, the proprietor seeming quite elated at being enabled to dispose of what he evidently regarded as a diminutive white elephant.

The narrative proved to be based principally on the accounts of two men: Henry Hamel, secretary of the ship *Sparrow Hawk*, which was wrecked off the southern coast of Korea in the year 1653; and Father Regis, a French missionary who was employed in making a map of China in the years 1699-1711.

Father Regis was one of that fearless and devoted band of early Jesuit missionaries against whose intrepid bravery and Christian courage not even tortures and bloody edicts could prove a barrier. His work did not permit him to attempt the exploration of the interior of the peninsula, but he did succeed in finding out a great deal from the people who had already visited what was then a little known land. "The geographical missionary," runs the editor's preface, "had not travelled through Korea; but he had followed, from one sea to the other, the northern boundary of this kingdom. Korea is surrounded by water" on three sides, an observation which verifies the fact that we have long been deceived in mistaking it for an island. Regis obtained his information about the interior of the country from a Tartar lord sent by the Emperor Kang-hi to the King of Korea.

WRECKED DUTCHMEN IN SEUL.

Hamel was a Dutch navigator, and was cast away with thirty-five companions on the island of Quelpart, near the Korean coast, from which place they were soon taken to the mainland and conveyed to Seoul (Siu), which was then, as now, the national capital. The Hollanders remained in the country for thirteen years, meeting for the most part with very kind treatment, but not allowed under any circumstances to leave the country. Many of the men took native wives and, giving up all thought of escape, elected to spend the rest of their days in the land of their adoption.

I have occasionally seen Koreans in the streets of Seoul whose thick and curly black hair, in striking contrast to the black and somewhat scanty hair of their brethren, marked them as the descendants of those rugged Dutch sailors.

In the year 1666, when but sixteen of the original thirty-five were living, Hamel and seven others of the more adventurous secretly bought a junk off a native and succeeded in making the escape to the Japanese island of Goto and thence to Nagasaki. They were warmly received there by the commandant of the Dutch trading station, and ultimately returned to Amsterdam in a Dutch frigate.

Hamel's account, which is based on his own observations, was verified in every detail by the testimony of those companions who returned with him to Holland. Regis, however, obtained his information at second hand, from a Tartar lord who, confined within prescribed limits, would naturally lack the opportunity of close observation. The Frenchman practically admits as much in speaking of the visits of the envoys of the two countries. "Korean ambassadors," he writes, "are shut up at first in their dwellings; and when they are at last set free they are surrounded with spies in the guise of a cortège. The Tartar lord, according to the missionaries, had not been much in Korea. Spies kept constant watch over him, and every word that escaped his lips was immediately communicated to the Court by means of a certain number of men placed at intervals along the streets."

VARIOUS METHODS OF PUNISHMENT.

The Koreans certainly taxed their ingenuity in devising punishments for pariahs and other particularly revolting crimes. "A woman who kills her husband," writes Hamel, "whose account now lies before me," "is buried alive up to the shoulders in the middle of a highway, and near her is placed a hat. Every passer-by, below the order of nobility, is required to strike her on the head with it, until death finally ensues."

The usual penalty for murder, from the account of the same writer, must have been even more horribly revolting, though not devoid of a certain gruesome fitness. "The punishment of murder is singular. After the foot of the criminal has been beaten for a long time he is forced by means of a funnel to swallow vinegar, in which

has been washed the rotten corpse of his victim, and when he is well filled with it he is beaten on the abdomen until he dies.

"This may seem incredibly barbarous, but what should be said of the English criminal laws of that day? Coin sweaters were boiled in lead or hot water; perpetrators of brutal murders were half hanged and then, while still living, disembowelled. It was an age of brutal punishments the world over; and Korean justice was no more fiendish than that of other more civilized countries."

The severity of the sentence imposed in the case of adultery depended on whether the culprit were married or single. "A married man," says our narrator, "... is by law condemned to death, especially when the offence involves persons of distinction. The father of the criminal or his next of kin is compelled to act as executioner. The criminal is allowed to choose the mode of death: usually, however, men ask to be stabbed in the back, and women to have the throat cut." In the case of a single man "his face is smeared with lime, each ear pierced with an arrow, and a bell hung on his back; this is rung at all the cross-roads where he is exposed and this punishment is usually completed by forty or fifty blows of a stick on the buttocks."

"The lives of the miserable slaves, unprotected from the rapine and cruelty of their masters, must have been wretched in the extreme. 'Slaves who kill their masters are delivered over to cruel tortures; but a master has the right to take the life of his slave on the slightest pretext.'"

The payment of debts was enforced in so harsh a manner as to make the infamous debtors' prison of our English ancestors seem even mild by comparison. "Those who do not pay their creditors," writes Hamel, "within the required time, are beaten on the shins two or three times a month, until they die of the blows, or of being beaten on the feet until dead. If they do without having fulfilled their duty their next of kin have to pay for them or else undergo the same chastisement." This method must have been extremely efficacious, for our informant then naively remarks, "Thus no one is in danger of losing what is due him."

Death seems also to have been the penalty inflicted even for some of the lesser crimes. "Robbery," Hamel says, "undergoes the torture of being beaten on the feet until dead." These harsh laws must have proven more obdurate than did the delinquent debtors, for "such a terrible chastisement," he adds, "does not hinder the Koreans from being much addicted to larceny."

It appears from his observations that in those days even the mildest official remedy was of a nature well calculated to secure obedience to the laws. "The lightest punishment in Korea," he writes, "is the bastinado, or the beating on the calf of the leg. It is not even regarded as a disgrace, because it is very common there, and a word spoken out of place is sometimes sufficient to merit it."

It will be observed that the bastinado was so often the instrument of justice, that it might be interesting to note our author's rather minute description of the four ways in which it was usually applied.

"The manner in which the bastinado is applied to the shins is as strange as the torture itself. The criminal's feet are bound to a little bunch, about four inches broad. Another bench is placed under the calves, which are attached to it as firmly as possible. In this position the shins are beaten with a lash made of oak or alder wood, as long as one's arm, a little rounded on one side and flat on the other, about two inches wide, and as thick as a crown. Not more than thirty blows may be given at one sitting. Two or three hours afterwards, however, the process is repeated, until the sentence has been fully executed."

This form of punishment was still in use in recent years. The writer's father, who, in the early eighties, opened up the first foreign hospital in the country, often had natives brought in for treatment after the shins had been beaten. The pain must have been excruciating; for he tells me, "the bastinado was usually reduced to a suppuration of the exposed bone being one of the results."

"When a criminal is condemned to receive the bastinado on the soles of the feet," writes Hamel, "he is made to sit on the ground, his feet bound together by thick splinters, and placed on the end of a piece of wood, the rest of which is thrust between his legs. In this position the shins are beaten with a club as thick as one's arm and two or three feet long. As many blows are given as the judge has ordered. In practice, the bastinado is applied to the buttocks, the culprit is stripped and stretched on the ground, face downward. In this position he is struck with a lash, longer and wider than that first described. One hundred blows are equivalent to death, and even fifty have sometimes produced the same result."

"The bastinado on the calves of the legs is applied with rods about as thick as one's finger. It is the usual punishment of women accused of adultery. In the performance of the criminal tortures such lamentable cries that compassion renders the spectators fellow sufferers in his torture."

Public enemies, in Hamel's day, suffered death and forfeiture of estate, quite after the manner of the old English law. "Justice," he remarks, "is severely administered there. A rebel is exterminated with all his race. His house is demolished, and as one place is refused him, he is banished to another, and sometimes abandoned to some faithful subject. Anyone who utters the least objection to the sentence is certain to undergo a rigorous punishment."

There were certain restrictions, to hold in check the tyranny of lesser officials; at least to prevent the infliction of capital punishment at the mere caprice of a local magistrate. "Inferior Governors and subordinate judges are allowed to condemn no one to death without informing the Governor of the province about it, nor can persons of State be tried without the participation of the Court."

Those, however, who incurred the special ill-will of the reigning sovereign, might expect the most summary and barbarous punishment, as the following incident related by Hamel well shows: "On one occasion, when the King had asked his brother's wife to embroider a robe for him, because she excelled in needlework, this princess, who cherished a mortal hatred towards him, sewed between the stuff and the lining some charm of so potent a nature that he could experience no pleasure, nor enjoy the least repose, as long as he wore his robe. Finally, having suspected the truth, he had the garment ripped apart, and they were not long in finding the cause of the trouble. His resentment was so keen that he ordered his sister shut up in a room paved with copper, beneath which a great fire had been lighted. She died there in the agony of intense heat. The news of this sentence naturally spread in the provinces, and a near relative of the princess, who was the governor of a town and greatly esteemed at Court, had the temerity to write to the King informing him that a woman who had been honoured by marriage with the brother of his Majesty should be treated so cruelly, and that her son deserved more favour. The King, offended at this intimation, had the author of the letter recalled immediately and his head cut off, he having first received twenty blows on the shins."

Regis has much less to say regarding crime and punishment and does not go into much minute details as did his predecessor. From what little he does tell us it would appear, if we may credit his statements, that there had been a considerable lessening in the rigour of the law in the fifty years which had elapsed since Hamel's visit.

Bastinado had now largely taken the place of the death penalty. "Chastisements," he writes, "are not very severe in Korea. Crimes which are considered capital in other countries are here punished only by abasement to some neighbouring island." This was still a common method of punishment when I was in the country, and was certainly a most desirable substitute for the death penalty. Also, to judge by the remarks of a recent writer, the sentence was not as formidable as the name might imply. In his recent book, "Things Korean," in describing the punishment of a native official, Dr. Allen tells us that "the returned Minister was banished. That is, he went out of the city walls to his country place for the space of three days."

Offenders were executed, in some instances, even in the days of which Regis writes and for an offence which may seem shockingly trivial to our views. We must bear in mind, though, that it was a land of ancestral worship, a land where filial respect and reverence are a man's highest duty. "A son," he says, "who scolds his father or mother, is condemned to lose his head."

Beheading continued to be the mode of execution until about fifteen years ago, when the Koreans, at the suggestion of an American adviser, adopted hanging as being more in accordance with Occidental ideas.

The dreaded bastinado was still vigorously serving the ends of justice in Regis's day, but there is evidence of a little more regard now being paid to the feelings of the wretched victim of the years of humanitarian sentiment which swept over Europe during the closing years of the eighteenth century and caused the repeal of so much of the harsh and bloody criminal legislation of that day.

Most of the punishments which have been described are as much a curious manifestation of the perverted justice of earlier ages as were the tortures of the stake and the liquidation; or the whipping post and the ducking stool of our Puritan forefathers.

WOMEN'S VIEWS ON KISSING.

AMUSING DIVERGENCES OF OPINION.

New York, July 5th.

How many kisses a wife should receive from her husband is being absorbingly discussed by the women of New York, because of the case of the so-called "unlucky bride," Mrs. Edith Gamber, who is suing for a separation from her husband because of his alleged coolness towards her.

Mr. Gamber is an elderly, rich man, chief cashier of the Merchants' Exchange Bank. His wife, who is young and pretty, wants her husband to kiss her more often. She has her husband's hand fastened because, she says, her husband allotted to her only two kisses a day on their honeymoon, which was spent in Europe. On the return voyage, the kissing ceased entirely, and has not been resumed.

Prominent New York women, interviewed on the connection between consolation and married bliss, have shown no reluctance to express their opinions. Among them are the following:—Mme. Nordica, the grand opera prima donna; Between two people who really care for each other, a kiss is quite the sweetest, sweetest, and most affectionate. I don't see why it should be restricted to the period of courtship. The kiss after marriage is frequently not a kiss at all, only a mechanical peck. I think husbands and wives need to learn how to kiss each other. There can be no exact enumeration of the kisses that should pass between husband and wife. The good-night and the good-morning kisses make two, then a husband would naturally kiss his wife before leaving for work, and immediately after he gets home. That makes four. Then his wife appears charmingly dressed for dinner, another kiss would seem to be in order. That makes five. I should scarcely think any happy couple would want to get on with less, and there is certainly no law against more.

Mrs. Harriette Johnston-Wood, a prominent woman lawyer, "Kissing is purely a matter of temperament. At first, after marriage, there is generally more time for caresses. After the honeymoon, both husband and wife must show their love in a different way. They must begin to work for each other. They have other things to do than fondling. When a woman is first married she isn't going to take too much for granted. She wants to know plainly and emphatically how much her husband cares for her. Their love, that was half shy and half intense, develops into a steady, strong, quiet friendship. They find that time will not run so continuously. But they also find time's compensations for the caresses put aside."

Mrs. Sophia M. Loebinger, editor of the "American Suffragette": "I believe husband and wife should kiss each other very seldom as the term kiss is generally understood. I refer, of course, to the kiss on the mouth. I don't think it should be allowed. It is distinctly unhygienic, and physically wrong. This does not mean that I disbelieve in demonstrative affection between married people. I am heartily in favour of it. But there are other methods just as effective as the kiss on the mouth. There is the close embrace that conveys a world of meaning and tender sentiment, and it has all the sanction of tradition. Then there are other

ways of kissing. Personally, I think that quite the most charming, chivalrous, and affectionate way a husband can give a wife is to kiss her hand. As for the wife, she may kiss her husband's forehead. It is a tender, delicate way of showing her love, particularly when he is tired and his head aches. Several times a day is none too often for such kisses."

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E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1911.

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RUBBER SHARES.

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ON 28th JULY, 1911.

[MESSRS. LYALL AND EVATT'S LIST.]

Nom. Value.	Buyers.	Sellers.
2s Allagar	365	361
2s Allagar Options	184	181 1/2
2s Anglo-Java	464 1/2	466
1s Anglo-Johore	765	764
2s Anglo-Malay	1664 1/2	1664 1/2
2s Anglo-Sumatra	558	563 1/2
1s Ayer Kuning	1353	1353
1s Banteng	4183	4189
2s Banteng Malaka	1811	1812
2s Banteng	2258	2258 1/2
1s Batu Tiga	708	708 1/2
1s Beaufort Borneo	1356	1356
1s Bukit Kajang	378	378
1s Bukit Lintang	7163	808
2s Bukit Mertajam	282	287
2s Bukit Rajah	2163	2376 1/2 div.
2s Bukit Selangor 1s pd.	18	dis. -36 dis.
2s Carey United 5s pd.	58	108 pm.
1s Castlefield	1058	1176 1/2
2s Chamonice	2410	364
2s Chamonice options	69	18 1/4
2s Chimpul	182	183
2s Cicely Ord	3466	3983 div.
2s Pref	3466	3983 div.
2s Consolidated Malay	1566	178
2s Damansara	1108	1218 1/2
1s Dennistown	2286	265
2s Edinburgh	1908	2108
2s Federated Selangor	449	565
2s Gaining Besar	758	818 1/2
2s Golden Hope	788	898
1s Harjop	88	93
1s Harpenden	1758	1908
2s Hoarwood	48	48 1/2
2s Highlands & Lowlands	808	886 1/2 div.
1s Inch Kenneth	1858	2058
2s Jasin	18	18 1/2
2s Johore R. Lands 10s pd.	1286	1498
1s Jura	969	1168
2s Kampong Kwantang	288	361 1/2 pm.
2s Kuantang 1s pd.	469	566
2s Kapar Para	1408	1518 1/2
1s Kapitigalla	128	136 1/2 div.
1s Kepong	1118 1/2	1258
2s Kota Tinggi	28	28 1/2
2s Kuala Lumpur	1258	1358
2s Laba (F.M.S.)	98	106
2s Landanor	6643	759
1s Leobury 1s pd.	558	658
1s 126 pd.	20	318 pm.
2s Liangli Ord.	408	426 1/2 crts
2s London Asiatic	948	10810
2s Lumat 16s pd.	108	128 pm.
1s Malacca 7 1/2 Pref.	1758	1818 1/2
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2s Moriman	34	36
2s Mount Austin	184	186 1/2
2s N/Hamcock 1666 pd.	5266	658 1/2 div.
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2s Pataing	4266	4666 div.
2s Pelahap	363	481 1/2
2s Perak	586	669 div.
2s Permas	208	226
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1s Rembia Prof.	226	248
2s R. Est of Johore 15s pd.	258	366
2s R. Est of Krian	28	36
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2s Seremban	708	818 1/2 div.
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2s Singapore Para	561	566
2s Straits S. Bertam	918	1026 1/2 div.
2s Sumatra Para	884	983
2s Sungai Choh	638	726
2s Sungai Kapar	118	118 1/2
2s Sungai Krian Pref.	738	786
1s Sungai Salak	178	758 1/2 div.
1s Sungai Way	100	1089
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1s United Sna Betong	226	25
2s United Sumatra	78	7610 1/2
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[J. P. Bisset & Co's List.]

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North-China	25	Tls. 10 1/2
Yangtze Assoc.	\$80	\$210, buyers
Canton	\$50	\$177 1/2, buyers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$325, buyers
China Fire	\$20	\$118 1/2, buyers
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Indo-China (pref. def.)	25	Tls. 47, buyers
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& Trading (pref.)	210	\$1100
Shanghai (pref.)	750	Tls. 20, sellers
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& Tow-Boat	T70	Tls. 30, sellers
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Shanghai Dock & Eng.	T100	Tls. 50, buyers
H. & W. Dock	\$60	Tls. 54, buyers
S. & H. Wharf	T100	Tls. 85, buyers
H. K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$48, buyers
Yangtze	T100	Tls. 180
Mining—		
East Australian	41	\$2, sellers
Chinese Eng. & Min.	41	Tls. 144, buyers
Lands—		
Shanghai Investment	T60	Tls. 91
H. K. Five Estate	\$100	\$34, buyers
Humphreys' Estate	T10	\$6.15, buyers
Wohlschlag	T20	Tls. 8
China	T60	Tls. 50
Anglo-French	T100	Tls. 92
Plantations—		
Alma Estate, Ltd.	41	Tls. 73, sellers
Ayer Tawah Rubber	T74	Tls. 9.50
P. & S. Co., Ltd.	41	Tls. 12, buyers
Chompelak	T10	Tls. 25
Domestic Rubber	T10	Tls. 11 1/2, sellers
Kalumpang Rubber	41	Tls. 4, sellers
K. Java Plant, Ltd.	T5	Tls. 26
Sensawang Rubber	T20	Tls. 80, buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra	41	Tls. 12 1/2
T. B. & T. Rubber Co.	41	Tls. 12 1/2
Cottons, etc.—		
International	T60	Tls. 77 1/2
Laou Kung Mow	T100	Tls. 61
Soy Chees	T60	Tls. 22
Shanghai Cotton	T60	Tls. 53, buyers
Eastern Fibre	41	Tls. 10
Industrial—		
A. Butler Cement	T60	Tls. 23, buyers
T. Works	\$100	\$72, sales
Anglo-Ger. Brewery	T60	Tls. 18, buyers
China Flour Mill	T60	Tls. 18, buyers
China Tea & Ex.	T100	Tls. 76, sales
Lumber	T100	Tls. 76, sales
C. Sugar Refining	\$100	\$81, buyers
Green Is. Cement	\$10	\$3.15, sales
Maatschappij, & Co.	68.10	Tls. 92, sales
Shanghai Electric	T60	Tls. 30, sellers
Shanghai Gas	T60	Tls. 40, sellers
S. Pulp & Paper	T100	Tls. 22, sellers
Shanghai Waterworks	220	Tls. 375, buyers
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Central Foundry	\$15	\$42 1/2
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Hongkong Hotel Co.	\$50	\$105, buyers
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BEKANNTMACHUNG.

Die amtlichen Bekanntmachungen des Kaiserlich Deutschen Konsulats in Canton während des Jahres 1911 im OSTATISCHEN LLOYD, der CANTON WEEKLY NEWS und nach Bedarf auch in der HONGKONG DAILY PRESS veröffentlicht werden.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

Canton, 15. Dezember, 1910. [143]

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

Die amtlichen Veröffentlichungen des Konsulats Pakhoi-Hohow werden im Jahre 1911 durch den

OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD

und "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" erfolgen.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

Swatow, den 21. Dezember 1910. [142]

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

Die amtlichen Veröffentlichungen des Konsulats Pakhoi-Hohow werden im Jahre 1911 durch den

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KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

Pakhoi, den 20. Dezember 1910. [143]

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STRIKERS DESIGN TUG-BOAT OWNER'S OFFICE AT CARDIFF.

The Centre of the seamen's strike has now shifted to Cardiff, and last month there were one or two exciting episodes.

On the 10th, the strikers "rushed" the steamer *Forer* in search of Chinese firemen, and the following day all dock labourers and others engaged on the vessel ceased work and said they would not resume until the Chinese were dismissed. The coaltrimmers also declared they would not ship any coal on her while a Chinese remained on board.

Cardiff shipowners refused to increase wages and also declined to recognise the Seamen's Union. "I wanted peace yesterday," said Captain Tupper, the seamen's leader, to the men, "but I won't have peace at any price now. They want war, and they shall have it. Last night I interfered for the preservation of peace in the case of the *Forer*. I don't intend to interfere again." Then he mentioned that a certain tug-boat took Chinese from Pusan prior to the *Lady Jocelyn*, the Shipping Federation ship.

At once a portion of the excited crowd went to the tugboat proprietor's office in Stuart-street, followed by the police, and swarming round the entrance, began shouting. Two minutes later Captain Tupper arrived with a still larger crowd. He was assured that the owner was not in, and was eventually invited into the office to see for himself.

Afterwards a representative of the tug owner referred to called at the Seamen's Union office with an assurance that no more non-unionists should be taken off by his tug during the strike. The announcement was received with loud cheers, and the pickets were at once removed from the tug-boat owner's office.

Later in the day Captain Tupper announced that the owners of the *Forer* were withdrawing the Chinese from the ship, and the police would escort them to the wharf.

For assaulting two Chinese seamen in the street, Harry Albert Fisher, 38, was fined £2 by the Cardiff magistrates. The chief constable asked for a heavy penalty, as the assaults on Chinamen at Cardiff were becoming frequent.

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

OPINION OF PROMINENT INDIANS.

The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda presented recently at a complimentary luncheon given to Sir Krishna Govinda Gupta, a member of the Secretary of State's Council of India. In the recent Congress Honours list Sir K. G. Gupta was made K.C.S.I. and he is the first Indian to be honoured with that title during the period of his service.

Among those who sent apologies were the Marquess of Cromwell and Viscount Morley. The Marquess of Cromwell regretted that he was unable to attend "owing to medical advice not to take part in entertainment of a public nature for the present." Viscount Morley in the course of his letter said: "It is one thing to me that I determined in his person to name the first Indian who had a seat in the Council of India. The result has amply justified that step, as I believe, in the minds of all his colleagues."

The Gaekwar of Baroda, during the course of a speech in which he proposed the health of the guests, said that in the appointment of two Indian gentlemen to the Council of the Secretary of State a new departure had taken place in the administration of India. It was on the way these men discharged their duties that the future would depend.

Sir K. G. Gupta, in reply, said they were living in critical times when they must be very careful, judicious, and discreet. The young men before him must be guided by the wisdom, experience, and discretion of old men. With their enthusiasm and the guidance and judgment of the older men they would be able to work out their national evolution in a satisfactory way. They must not look upon the British connection with suspicion. To him the British connection looked like a Divine dispensation. In the past they were given personal rule, however beneficial. If they were to develop it must be by democratic government, which was the product of the West.

Mr. Bass proposed the health of the Chairman, and in response the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda said that in the government of his territory he sought ability wherever he could find it. He had a European as Prime Minister, and if Indian States could employ Europeans without hesitation or fear he did not understand why the British Government should hesitate to bestow some of the highest positions in the Government of India on Indians. (Cheers.) The business of government was not now limited to the security of life and property. They had to understand and promote the welfare of the people.

SCOTTISH HOME RULE.

"A manifesto and appeal to the Scottish People on Scottish Home Rule" has been sent to members of Parliament by the Young Scots Society. The following are extracts from the manifesto:

Some imagine that the destruction of the absolute Veto of the House of Lords will remove all the disabilities under which our country labours. A moment's consideration will show that such a view is entirely mistaken. The pressure in the Imperial Parliament is not likely to decrease. The burden of Empire, as already said, is continually increasing, and the affairs of Empire demand more and more time and attention from the Imperial Government and from Parliament. This time and attention can only be had at the expense of local affairs, and experience teaches that in any distribution of time and attention Scotland always gets the most meagre share. Further, even with the Veto curbed, the Peers will have great powers to delay legislation. From bitter experience we know that Scottish demands receive short shrift from the Upper Chamber. There is no reason to believe that the treatment will be different in the future. The continual growth of Imperial business will curtail the time for Scottish affairs. Scottish measures will be pushed back into the later Sessions, and as in the past be held up by the Peers. A General Election may intervene. The other parts of the United Kingdom are not interested in the local concerns of Scotland.

The destruction of the Veto of the Peers, the grant of Home Rule to Ireland, and the consequent change in the Constitution give to Scotland a great opportunity to regain her freedom. A Federal system is the only possible and enduring solution of the Constitutional difficulties. Wherever incorporation has been tried it has failed. Wherever Federalism has been tried it has proved a success, allaying jealousy and racial animosity, and bringing about that strength of all unions—the union of co-operation. Federalism is the accepted basis of the British Empire to-day, local autonomy the magic link that binds the Colonies to the Mother Country.

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[533-11]

MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

BRITISH

Alacrity, despatch-boat, 700 tons, 4 guns, 2,000 h.p., Comdr. A. Lowndes, Weihaiwei.

Astraea, 2nd class cruiser, 4,360 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 h.p., Captain E. B. Kiddle, Weihaiwei.

Atlas, auxiliary tug, 615 tons, 1,400 h.p., Master B. West, Hongkong.

Bramble, gunboat 710 tons, 900 h.p. Lieut. Comdr. B. G. Washington, Shanghai.

Britomart, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Barker, Shanghai.

Cadmus, British sloop, 1,070 tons, 1,400 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. H. Lynes, Hongkong.

Cherub, water tank and tug, 590 tons, 1,400 h.p., Master W. Smith, Hongkong.

Clio, auxiliary tug, 1,200 tons, 1,400 h.p., Master R. Vane, Shanghai.

Fame, torpedo-boat destroyer, 340 tons, 6 guns, 5,700 h.p., Lt. Comdr. H. S. Monroe, Weihaiwei.

Flora, 2nd class cruiser, 4,360 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 h.p., Captain J. Nicholas, leaves Weihaiwei 6th August for Hongkong and Colombo.

Handy, torpedo-boat destroyer 295 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Hon. Guy Stopford, Hongkong.

Janus, torpedo-boat destroyer, 320 tons, 6 guns, 3,900 h.p., Lt. Comdr. M. B. R. Blackwood, Weihaiwei.

Keut, armoured cruiser, 9,800 tons, 14 guns, 1,200 h.p., Capt. St. J. Farquhar,

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ARAB, British str., 4,477, E. D. Owen, 26th July—Liverpool and Singapore 21st July, General—Butterfield & Swire.
ANGHIN, German str., 1,001, C. Kumpf, 2nd August—Bangkok 26th July, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
ANNA, French str., 3,998, Vira, 29th July—Woolwich 25th July, General—Messageries Maritimes.
BESSIE DOLLAR, British str., Cross, 3rd Aug.—Hio 30th July, General—Order.
CARL DIERBERG, German str., 774, C. Jurgensen, 2nd August—Haiphong and Hoihow 1st August, Coal and General—Jensen & Co.
CARINTHIA, British str., 2,355, E. Woodhead, 27th July—Cardiff 8th June, Coal—Admiralty.
CERNAN, British str., 1,349, W. Lloyd Jones, 2nd August—Shanghai 30th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.
CHILDAR, Norwegian str., 1,102, H. Nielsen, 2nd August—Bangkok 25th July, General—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.
CHIPPING, British str., 1,199, F. Mooney, 30th July—Tientsin 21st July, General—Chinese.
CHITTEY, Chinese str., 1,177, Wm. Jamieson, 29th July—Chingwantao 22nd July, Coal—O. B. & M. Co.
CHOYANG, British str., 1,424, M. Courtney, 1st August—Shanghai 28th July, Swatow 31st July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
DAGNY, Norwegian str., 882, P. Solvesen, 30th July—Hong Kong 28th July, Coal—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.
DARWIN, Jap. str., 899, Y. Yamamoto, 27th July—Aomori 28th July, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
DAROTAN, British str., 2,752, W. A. Ross, 2nd August—Amoy 1st August—Standard Oil Co.
DERWENT, British str., 1,520, Jenkins, 29th July—Cebu 22nd July.
DEWYONG, German str., 1,057, E. Gathe-mann, 30th July—Bangkok 22nd July, Rice and Timber—Butterfield & Swire.
DUNEDIN, British str., 3,051, Mass, 29th July—Moji 22nd July, Coal—Dedwell & Co.
FADJANG, British str., 1,410, H. S. Malins, 1st August—Haiphong 30th July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
FOOCROW, British str., 1,268, C. P. Vincent, 23rd July—Miki 10th July, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.
HACHING, British str., 1,247, W. C. Passmore, 1st August—Swatow 31st July, General—Douglas, Leprie & Co.
HANGHONG, British str., 999, Byers, 25th July—Schanghai 17th July, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.
ISCHIA, Italian str., 2,381, Belaito, 4th August—Singapore 28th July, General—Carlovitz & Co.
KENKON MARU, Japanese str., 2,109, T. Yamamoto, 24th July—Moji 18th July, Coal—Blackhead & Co.
KOREA, American str., 5,651, Wm. Fisher, 1st August—San Francisco via ports 5th July, Mail and General—P. M. S. S. Co.
KUMANO MARU, Japanese str., 3,147, M. Winkler, 2nd August—Yokohama via ports 29th July, Copper and General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
KUTSANG, British str., 1,895, R. C. D. Bradley, 1st August—Moji 27th July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
LIGHTNING, British str., 1,222, E. P. Smith, 30th July—Singapore 24th July, General—Davis & Basson & Co.
LEONMOON, German str., 1,275, W. Vogler, 24th July—Changhai 20th July, General—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.
MACHEW, German str., 996, E. G. Wilman, 29th July—Bangkok 18th July, Rice and Teak—Butterfield & Swire.
MADELINE RICKMERS, German str., 2,956, J. Schmitz, 28th July—Mororan 20th July, Coal—Bradley & Co.
MARDASAN MARU, Japanese str., 3,246, T. Ota, 20th July—Moji 15th July, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
MARIE, German str., 1,169, H. Schlaikier, 30th July—Saigon 27th July, Rice and General—Jensen & Co.
MINNESOTA, American str., 13,323, T. W. Gardick, 22nd July—Seattle 19th June and Manila 20th July, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
PENROCKSHIRE, British str., 2,999, W. C. Barrett, 2nd August—Yokohama 9th and Hoihow 28th July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
PENROCKSHIRE, British str., 1,065, Jas. Scott, 30th July—Saigon 25th July, General—Rice—W. Fat Sing.
RAJABURI, German str., 1,189, C. Wolff, 3rd August—Bangkok and Swatow 2nd Aug. Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
SABINE RICKMERS, Dutch str., 573, D. E. Hoeve, 2nd August—Foocrow and Swatow 1st August, Kerosene Oil—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
SAKAI MARU, Japanese str., 2,743, Katori, 31st July—Miki 25th July, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
SPIR, Norwegian str., 871, W. Horn, 29th July—Norehwang 20th July, General and Beans—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.
STRETSER, British str., 2,802, D. Stanhyse, 24th July—Moji 18th July, Coal—Gilmann & Co.
STRATHLYON, British str., 2,846, J. R. Shaw, 24th July—Portland via Nagasaki 9th July, General, Timber and Teak—P. M. S. S. Co.
SUNGKIAN, British str., 2,377, H. Matheson, 30th July—Haiphong and Hoihow 29th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.
TACOMA MARU, Japanese str., 3,330, Yamamoto, 31st July—Manila 29th July, Flour and General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
TJIBODAS, Dutch str., 2,953, Jurriance, 24th July—Amoy 27th July, General—Java-China-Japan Line.
TJIMAH, Dutch str., 2,000, J. P. Scholte, 2nd July—Swatow 21st July, General—Java-China-Japan Line.
WEAY CASTLE, British str., 2,717, Harris, 2nd August—New York and Manila 30th July, General—Dodwell & Co.
YUENANG, British str., 1,142, P. H. Rolfe, 31st July—Manila 29th July, General and Hemp—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
YO SHUN, Chinese str., 1,079, C. Westerland, 2nd August—Shanghai 30th July, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

SAILING VESSEL.

ECLIPSE, British 4-masted barque, 2,996, James White, 12th May—New York 20th Jan., Kerosene Oil—Standard Oil Co.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. Welsh Prince from New York left Sabang on the 4th inst., and is expected here on or about the 14th instant.

The Philippine Co. str. Zafra left Manila on the 5th instant, and is due here to-morrow at daylight.

OPIUM TRADE CRISIS

WHOLESALE SMUGGLING OF UN-CERTIFIED ARTICLES.

(FROM THE CALCUTTA "ENGLISHMAN.")

In discussing the new Opium Treaty with China, the *Englishman* drew attention to the consequences of allowing large quantities of uncertified opium to be taken out of India. It was pointed out that the increase in the exports of uncertified opium did not augur well for legitimate trade, and that the smugglers were bound to take advantage of the new conditions obtaining under the treaty. Renter's message confirms the views expressed in the *Englishman*. The enormous difference between the prices of certified and uncertified opium at the Calcutta sales has created panic in Hongkong, and in Calcutta also there has been at least a temporary fall of about Rs. 300 in the price of certified opium. The quantity of uncertified opium sold at the last auction is much above the normal demand, and apprehensions are entertained that a greater portion of these exports will eventually find their way into China. There are at present about 2,700 chests of certified opium in Hongkong, and no less than about 10,500 chests of both certified and uncertified opium in Shanghai. At the last auction in Calcutta, there were 195 chests of uncertified opium, made up of 130 Patna and 65 Benares, and there were 2,550 chests of the uncertified article. The price of uncertified opium was Rs. 1,605 and of Patna certified Rs. 3,400 and of Benares Rs. 3,300 a chest.

It will be seen that the Hongkong merchants have some justification for the gloomy views they entertain about the future of the legitimate trade. The exports of uncertified opium from Calcutta have been beyond all the normal needs of the ports for which they were intended, so that it is feared that smuggling will play a prominent part in the opium trade in China.

No less than 450 chests of uncertified opium were sent by the last steamer to Hongkong, and large quantities have been sent to Singapore, Bangkok and Saigon. The outward flow of uncertified opium continues unchecked. A significant fact in the export statistics is the increase in the number of chests of uncertified opium going to Bangkok and Saigon. It is not known what provisions have been made for the prevention of smuggling opium overland into China from Saigon. At any rate, it is evident that all the uncertified opium now being shipped to Singapore, Bangkok and Saigon is not meant for those places, as the quantity is far above the normal consumption. Naturally, it is felt that a large proportion of this opium will find its way into China. Dealers in uncertified opium have the advantage over dealers in certified opium in that they are not liable to have their stocks lying unused with them for some time unless the Government of India takes steps to control the exports of uncertified opium.

As far as a representative of the *Englishman* has been able to gather from influential opium merchants in Calcutta it is regarded as imperative in the interests of clean trade to restrict the exports of uncertified opium. It is suggested that the quantity of uncertified opium offered at the auctions should be reduced. There are 16,000 chests of uncertified opium for this year. These it is stated, should be reduced by at least 4,000 or 5,000. The reduction in the number of chests of uncertified opium would bring the price of certified and uncertified opium to a more reasonable level.

It seems the troubles of the British opium merchants in China have no ending. While the exports of uncertified opium are worrying them out of their wits, the Chinese are busy designing harassing legislation. Under the guise of controlling retail trade, they are contemplating imposing new taxes and generally making trade impossible.

The Chinese are showing a remarkable zeal in creating a monopoly in the opium trade in their country. From the reports that have reached Calcutta of the suggestions made to the Viceroy of Canton for the eradication of the opium habit, it is difficult to believe that the Chinese authorities are in earnest in carrying out their programme of reform. One of these suggestions asks the Viceroy of Canton to exact that the dealers in prepared opium should mix each chest with of prepared opium with four candoreens of an anti-opium preparation. On the face of it, the proposal appears harmless. But the method of carrying out this anti-opium crusade reveals the fiscal possibilities it holds out for the Chinaman. Each candoreen of the anti-opium drug is to cost ten cents, or in other words, for every chest of prepared opium an extra charge of forty cents will be made, which, of course, will find its way into the pocket of the prepared opium dealer to the detriment of the British merchants, who will sell less raw opium than formerly. It is proposed to levy, for the benefit of the prepared opium dealer, an extra charge of ten dollars per ball or four hundred dollars per chest. To further secure the profits of the indigenous dealers in prepared opium, the sale of the anti-opium drug is to be their monopoly. To give the Chinese Government an opportunity of deriving the largest profit from these farmers it is suggested that all labourers employed to prepare opium should be registered and photographed. They are also required to report daily the quantity of opium prepared and give the names of the shops where it was prepared. This is only one of the many suggestions agitating opium circles in China. They all aim at sacrificing the interests of the British merchants to the benefit of Chinese revenue.

ADMIRAL TOGO'S VISIT TO GLASGOW.

Admiral Togo visited Glasgow on the 12th ult. accompanied by Vice-Admiral Shimamura, Rear-Admiral Dundas, who has been appointed by the Admiralty to accompany him during his visit, Captain Eadie, and Commander Taniguchi, A.D.C.

He was welcomed at the Central Station Hotel by Lord Provost Melnes Shaw, and the party drove to the City Chambers. The Hon. J. E. McGowan, Premier and Treasurer of New South Wales, and Mr. J. W. Holliman, Secretary for Finance and Trade of that dominion, who had arrived a few minutes before, joined the party. The party next drove to the Broomfield, where they embarked in the corporation steamer and visited the shipbuilding yards of Messrs. Yarrow & Co. (Limited) and of Messrs. John Brown & Co. (Limited), where luncheon was served. A visit was afterwards paid to the Clyde training ship *Empress* in the Gareloch, and then the party landed and drove in motor-cars along the banks of Loch Lomond and Loch Long before returning to Glasgow.

During the afternoon a contingent of 650 men from two Japanese warships were the guests of Glasgow Corporation, making a tour of the city in special tramway cars, and being afterwards entertained at the Scottish National Exhibition.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 5th at 5.10 p.m. The typhoon centre has reached the coast close to and to the west of Macao.

On the 6th at 6.50 a.m.—Signal lowered.

At 12.55 p.m.—The typhoon has probably reached the West River between Canton and Whuchow. The barometer continues to rise slowly in Hongkong.

Pressure has given way over N. China, a depression having appeared over Shantung. The depression lying over the S.E. part of Japan yesterday has moved away Northwards, and pressure has increased considerably over S.E. Japan.

Pressure is highest over the Pacific to the E. of Japan.

Strong S. and S.W. winds may be expected over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., to-day, 13.71 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST.

* Hongkong & Neighbourhood.

Fernosa Channel ... S. winds, fresh.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoocks ... Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between S.W. Hongkong and Hainan ... strong winds.

* S winds, strong; squally, showery.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SARDINIA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	About 10th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PE-NANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	Capt. E. A. Peters	About 10th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	Capt. G. Phillips	About 23rd Aug.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	Capt. Borcham	About 17th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SUND and YOKOHAMA	Capt. H. G. Evans, R.N.R.	About 24th Aug.	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars apply to
E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1911.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 8th Aug., 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 10th Aug., 4 P.M.	
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 10th Aug., 4 P.M.	
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BEIRUT, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 17th Aug., 4 P.M.	

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANTU".
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light, throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "TEAN" and "TAMING". Saloon accommodation Ample; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft. S.S. "KALPONG" is situated on Deck, aft.
SHANGHAI LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI", "CHENAN", "CHINHUA" and "LINAN" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
NB—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.
These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Woosung.
FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.
For Freight or Passage apply to—
HONGKONG, 3rd August, 1911.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS. [10]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH
DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."
Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,
to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA:	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. ALESIA ... 9th Aug.	S.S. LIBERIA ... 7th Aug.
S.S. REINFELS ... 25th Aug.	FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:
S.S. SUEVIA ... 6th Sept.	S.S. SEGOVIA ... 12th Aug.
S.S. SACHSEN ... 20th Sept.	FOR HAVRE, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:
S.S. BAYERN ... 6th Oct.	S.S. SAXONIA ... 13th Aug.
	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:
	S.S. SILESIA ... 20th Aug.
	FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
	S.S. BRISGAVIA ... 24th Aug.
	FOR HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:
	S.S. AMBRIA ... 1st Sept.

For Further Particulars, apply to—
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

[12]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIPS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. O. Passmore	MONDAY, 7th Aug., at 3 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Bond	TUESDAY, 8th Aug., at 1 P.M.
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 11th Aug., at 1 P.M.

During the Month of August, RETURN TICKETS available for Three Months will be issued at a Reduction of 20 per cent. on the usual Rate to Foochow. Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1911.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
MANILA	"YUENSHANG"	Monday, 7th Aug., 2 P.M.	
TIENTSIN via SWATOW, WEI-HAIWEI & CHEFOO	"CHIPSANG"	Monday, 7th Aug., 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"FOOKSANG"	Tuesday, 8th Aug., 11 P.M.	
SHANGHAI via SWATOW & NINGPO	"CHOYSANG"	Tuesday, 8th Aug., Noon.	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Tuesday, 8th Aug., Noon.	
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 12th Aug., 2 P.M.	
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Saturday, 19th Aug., Noon.	

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN,

(Occupying 24 Days).

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. The vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Tientsin, Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kaitai, Lahad, Datu, Simporna, Two Urman, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., GENERAL MANAGERS. [15]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.IMPERIAL JAPANESE
TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting at San Francisco with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY

THE SAN FRANCISCO SCENIC ROUTE.

The Twin Screw Steamer

"NIPPON MARU" (CAPT. W. E. FILMER),

Will be despatched from Hongkong on the 18th AUGUST NEXT, at NOON, via Shanghai and Nagasaki to KOBE, where Passengers and Cargo will be transhipped to the new and improved triple screw turbine steamer,

"SHINYO MARU" (CAPT. H. S. SMITH),

The latest addition to the Trans-Pacific Service, and sister ship of the

S.S. "TENYO MARU" AND "CHIYO MARU."

This new turbine steamer is replete with every modern convenience - including a Palm Garden on the Bridge Deck - all staterooms are outside rooms.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In Connection with the NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO at MANZANILLO.)

The Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, CHILIAN and PERUVIAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION):

STEAMER	Tons	DATE OF SAILING.
KIYO-MARU	17,500	TUESDAY, 15th August, at Noon.

THE S.S. "KIYO MARU" will be despatched from Hongkong via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL, on TUESDAY, 15th August, at Noon.

FARES FROM HONGKONG:

To LONDON	£71.10.0.
and Return 6 Months	£120.0.0.
To VALPARAISO	£20.5.0.

Through Tickets to all Principal Ports in U.S.A., Canada and Europe.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) are granted to Officials of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and Civil Services and Missionaries.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, AGENT,

King's Building (Opposite Blake's Pier).

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU"	6,178	WEDNESDAY, 9th Aug., at 11 A.M.
	"SEATTLE MARU"	6,182	WEDNESDAY, 6th Sept., at 11 A.M.
	"CHICAGO MARU"	6,182	TUESDAY, 3rd Oct., at 11 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"PANAMA MARU"	6,059	TUESDAY, 22nd Aug., at 11 A.M.
	"MEXICO MARU"	6,064	SATURDAY, 16th Sept., at 11 A.M.
	"CANADA MARU"	6,064	TUESDAY, 17th Oct., at 11 A.M.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
TAMSUI via SWATOW and AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU"	TUESDAY, 8th Aug., at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY	"SOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY, 10th Aug., at 10 A.M.

During the month of August, Return Tickets to Foochow available Three Months will be issued at the Special Rates at—

1ST CLASS \$45.50 2ND CLASS \$29.90.

For information of Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings

772-773

S. HIROI, MANAGER

EST ASIATIQUE FRANCAIS

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, AGENTS.

MAIL SERVICE TO AND FROM

TONKIN

in 53 hours.

S.S. "SI-KIANG" Capt. E. de Catalano.

(1ST AND 2ND CLASSES) will leave Hongkong for

KWANG CHOW WANG and HAIPHONG,

on WEDNESDAY, the 16th Aug., 1911, at 9 A.M.

For Passage and Freight, apply to

P. THOMAS, M.M. Co.'s AGENT.

2

U.S. MAIL LINE.**PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.****SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.**

Only Line taking the warm SOUTHERN ROUTE across the PACIFIC via HONOLULU, OAHU, the most Fertile and Beautiful Island of the PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATES
KOREA	18,000	FRIDAY, 11th Aug., at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 25th Aug., at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	FRIDAY, 8th Sept., at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 30th Sept., at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	SATURDAY, 28th Oct., at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 10th Nov., at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 16th Dec., at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 16th Dec., at 1 P.M.

• Twin Screws.

All Steamers are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy.

THE P.M. S.S. "KOREA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 11th August, at 1 P.M.

FARES: HONGKONG TO LONDON £71 10s. 0d. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH AND MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) Granted upon Application. To European Ports: Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomacy, Consular and/or Civil Services located in Asia, to European Officials in the Services of the Governments of China and Japan. To United States Ports: U.S. Consul Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls stationed at Ports of Call. To United States and Canadian Points: Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Officials of the Governments of China and Japan. These Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and to their families. To all points: Missionaries and their families.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

CHINA.....10,200 Tons..... FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at 1 P.M.

PERSIA.....9,000 Tons..... FRIDAY, 20th Oct., at 1 P.M.

THE S.S. "CHINA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at 1 P.M.

On the Fine MAIL Steamers, CHINA and PERSIA First Class.

SALOON SERVICE is furnished at Intermediate Rates.

FARES, HONGKONG TO LONDON via Canadian Atlantic Ports. £43.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO via New York " " £45.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, North, Central and South American Ports.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies KING'S BUILDING (opposite Blake's Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORTSAID	IYO MARU Capt. R. Takeda	7,000	WEDNESDAY, 16th Aug., at Daylight.
	DEN OF CROMBIE Capt. ...	7,000	THURSDAY, 17th Aug.
	HIRANO MARU Capt. H. Fraser	9,000	WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug., at Daylight.
	SADO MARU Capt. J. Richards	7,000	SATURDAY, 12th Aug., from Kobe
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE	AWA MARU Capt. Iizawa	7,000	TUESDAY, 15th Aug., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	SINABA MARU Capt. S. Tomioka	7,000	TUESDAY, 12th Sept., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine	5,000	FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at Noon.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAMO MARU Capt. Sommer	9,000	THURSDAY, 17th Aug., at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	BOMBAY MARU Capt. J. Toranaka	5,000	WEDNESDAY, 16th Aug.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	WAKASA MARU Capt. N. Nielsen	7,000	TUESDAY, 8th Aug.

* Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. * Carries Deck Passengers. † Cargo only.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

Yokohama Return. Kobe Return. Moji Return. Nagasaki Return.

1st CLASS \$120 \$110 \$100 \$90

2nd CLASS \$80 \$70 \$60 \$50

With Option of rail between Steamers' Calling Ports in Japan.

Further Information, apply to—

14-40]

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

THOS. COOK & SON,TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS.
BANKERS, &c.Head Office for the Far East—16, RUSSELL ROAD, HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI: 23, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

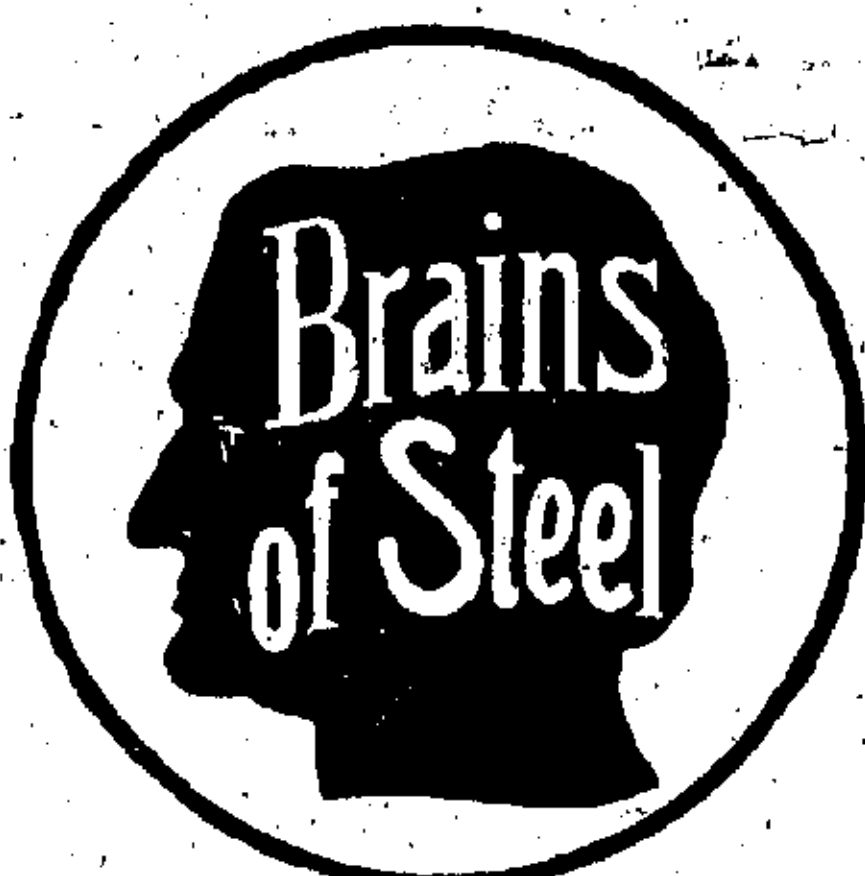
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

754] Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS LONDON, E.C.



"BRUNSVIGA" CALCULATING MACHINE

GRIMME, NATALIS & Co.,
BRAUNSCHWEIG.

For inspection apply to the
Sole Representative for Hongkong and China

HUGO C. A. FROMM,
HONGKONG 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1911.

Kios-Cigarettes

E. ROBERT BÖHME
DRESDEN.

First class
in quality and packing

Türk. Tabak- & Cigaretten-Fabrik, "Kios" o. E. Robert Böhm, Dresden

Hongkong, 4th August, 1911.

Hoehi Extra Dry

gout americain

Sole Representative for Hongkong and South China
Hugo C. A. Fromm, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1911.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and post cards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

To-day (Monday), being a Bank Holiday, the Post Office will be open for one hour only, from 8 to 9 A.M.
There will be a delivery of letters and a collection from the pillar boxes as on Sundays.
The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

The *Luetow*, with the Siberian Mail, is due to arrive here to-morrow.

The R. M. S. *Empress of China* having gone ashore at the entrance of Tokyo Bay, the Canadian Mail of the 12th inst. from Vancouver has been transferred to the N. D. L. Mail steamer *Luetow*, which is expected to arrive here about the 8th August.

FOR	PER	DATE
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Footsang	Monday, 7th, 9.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Monday, 7th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Ningpo and Shanghai	Choyang	Tuesday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Kutsang	Tuesday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Tuesday, 8th, NOON
Macao	Sui Tai	Tuesday, 8th, 1.15 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	Tuesday, 8th, 3.00 P.M.
Keelung, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Tacoma	Tacoma Maru	Wednesday, 9th, 10.00 A.M.

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TATICORIN
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Macao	Sui Tai	Wednesday, 9th, 1.15 P.M.
Kuchinotsu, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, Tacoma, Vancouver and Seattle	Oonfa	Wednesday, 9th, 2.00 P.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Thursday, 10th, 1.15 P.M.
Weihaei and Tientsin	Kueichow	Thursday, 10th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Zafiro	Thursday, 10th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Linan	Thursday, 10th, 3.00 P.M.

KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOCHI, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO

Swatow Amoy and Foochow	Haimun	Friday, 11th, NOON
Singapore, Penang and Bombay	Sui Tai	Friday, 11th, 1.15 P.M.
Manila (Taking Mails for Cebu and Iloilo)	Iechia	Saturday, 12th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Loonpang	Saturday, 12th, 1.00 P.M.
Manila (Taking mails for Cebu and Iloilo), Yap, Maroon, Friedrich, Wilhelmshafen, Rabaul, Herbertshöhe, Matupi, Samarai, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Newcastle, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Sui Tai	Saturday, 12th, 1.15 P.M.

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TATICORIN
(Late Letters 11.00 to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents.)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first Clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOCHI, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA and SEATTLE	Yarra	Tuesday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Iyo Maru	Tuesday, 15th, 5.00 P.M.
Manila (Cebu and Iloilo), Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Newcastle, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Taiyuan	Thursday, 17th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow Amoy and Foochow	Mausang	Saturday, 19th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila Cebu and Iloilo	Rubi	Monday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.

MONEY LETTERS.—The Post Office declines all responsibility for unregistered letters containing bank notes or jewellery, and where Registration has been neglected WILL MAKE ON enquiries into alleged losses of such (Postal Guide 121).
Mails for "CANTON," "WUCHOW" and "SAMSHUI" will be closed on week-days at 7.30 a.m. and at 6 p.m. until further notice.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	August 5th.
ON LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	194
Bank Bills, on demand	194
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	194
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	194
Credits, at 4 months' sight	194
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	194
ON PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	226
Credits, at 4 months' sight	230
ON GERMANY—	
On demand	1834
ON NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	434
Credits, at 60 days' sight	442
ON BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	134
Bank, on demand	134
ON CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	134
Bank, on demand	134
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank, at sight	742
Private, 30 days' sight	752
ON YOKOHAMA—	
On demand	872
ON MANILA—	
On demand—Peco	872
ON SINGAPORE—	
On demand	762
ON BATAVIA—	
On demand	1072
ON HAIKONG—	
On demand	13 1/2 pm.
ON SAMSUI—	
On demand	842
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.10
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola	\$58.00
BAE SILVER, per oz.	\$24.4d.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent
Chinese 20 cents pieces	\$7.25 discount
Chinese 10 "	\$7.50 "
Hongkong 20 "	\$6.50 "
Hongkong 10 "	\$7.14 "

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS. HONGKONG, AUGUST 4th, 1911.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$910, sellers
China Bank Corporation, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$87 10/
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	\$92
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers
COTTON MILLS.				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 77 1/2
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$61
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 46
Son-Kung-How Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 61
Singapore Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 22
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$74	all	\$22, buyers
DOCK AND WHARVES.				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$49 1/2, buyers
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$56
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$50	all	\$8
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 50
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	35,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 85
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$4, sellers
Hongkong & China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$20
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$21 1/2
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	all	\$11 1/2
Manila Metropolitan Hotel Limited	8,000	\$50	all	\$74, sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	15,000	P. 10	all	\$11
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	50,000	\$25	all	\$180
H'kong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$17 1/2, x div.
INSURANCE.				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$210
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$125, sales
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$250	\$25	\$105
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	4,000	\$250	\$50	\$350
Union Insurance Society, Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 168, seller.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$815, sales
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$93 1/2, x d. buyers
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$64, buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$25, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 91
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$45, x div. sel.
MINING.				
Société Française des Charbon du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	all	\$700
Baub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$2
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$12, sales
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$1	\$1.10, buyers
REFINERIES.				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$117 1/2, buyers
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$24
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$104
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$19, buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$30 1/2, sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$5	all	\$65, (L'don. sales \$25 1/2 6.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,500,000 def.	\$1	all	\$17, sellers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$16
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$25	all	\$25
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$64
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$10, buyers
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$4.40
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$3, sellers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$5 1/2, buyers
Weissmann, Limited	1,000	\$10	all	\$15, buyers
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 only, 100 shares	\$10	all	\$4
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$300, buyers

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11, Caine Road.

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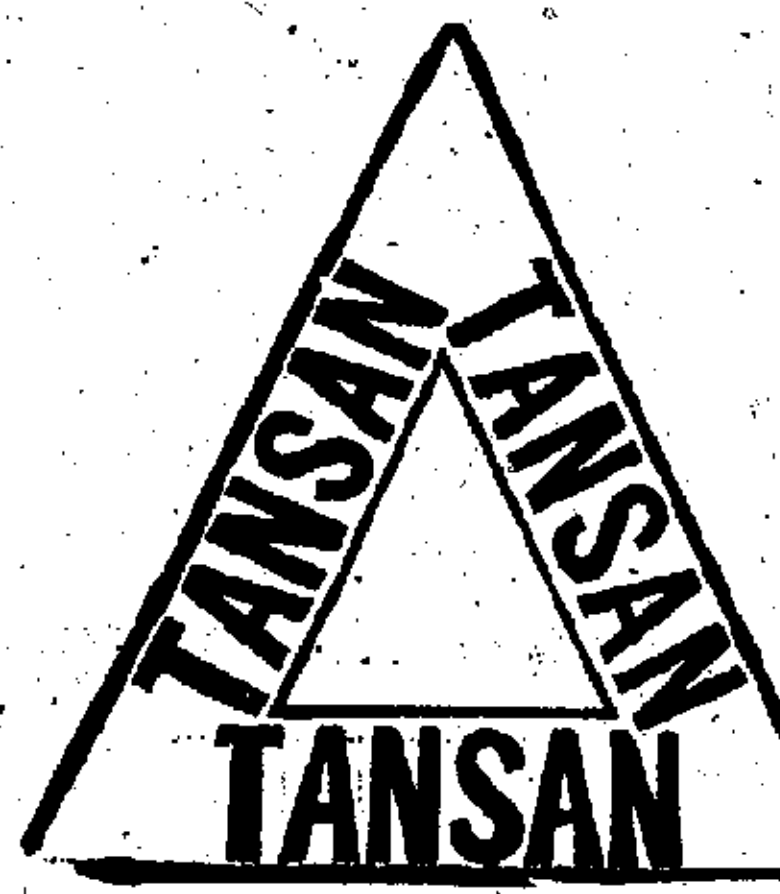
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JAPANESE

WATERS

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TO-MORROW	OPIMUM
Noon—Nineteenth Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of H. C. and M. Steamboat Co., Ltd.	August 3rd.
FORTHCOMING EVENTS.	Quotations are:—
Wednesday, 9th Aug.—Ordinary General Meeting of Hongkong and South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd., Noon.	Malwa New ... \$2,350/2,400 per picul.
Wednesday, 9th August—Annual General Meeting of Victoria Recreation Club, in the Gymnasium, at 5.30 P.M.	Malwa Old ... \$2,420/2,450 "
Saturday, 12th August—Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., at 12.30 P.M.	Malwa V. Old ... \$2,500/2,550 "
Saturday, 19th August—Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation at City Hall, Noon.	Malwa V. Old ... \$2,600/2,700 "
	Perian fine quality ... \$1,200 "
	Perian extra fine ... \$2,300 "
	Panna New ... \$2,650 per chest
	Banaras New ... \$2,525 "
	Banaras Old ... \$2,525 "
	Banaras Old ... \$2,475 "

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE
RATES OF EXCHANGE AT
HONGKONG
For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Averages for 36 years

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